New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT IN THE SENATE.

NATURALIZATION TERM 21 YEARS.

European Affairs and American Mediation.

RELIEF TO DR. KANE'S EXPEDITION REFUSED.

OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. BADGER presented the credentials of DAVID S. REID, Senator elect from North Carolina for six years from March 4, 1853.

Mr. REID then appeared and the oath of office administered to him.

Various petitions were then presented.

PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE TERM OF NATURALIZATION TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Mr. ADAMS introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States. The bill extends the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, and acts prospectively upon those foreigners only who may enter the United States after the passage of the act. He addressed the Senate, reading his remarks in a tone of voice which rendered them almost unintelligible in the galleries. He was understood as arguing that in one hundred years from this time every inch of the American Continent would be required for the support of the American people. Self-preservation then required that no inducements should be held out to immigration. He denied any connection with Know-Nothing societies, or with any other political secret association. He disclaimed all hostility to foreigners, and read from one of his former speeches to show that he had no unkind feelings towards them, but he did think immigration was dangerous, inasmuch as foreigners ranged themselves with Abolitionists. When he learned that a band of Germans had burned an American Senator in effigy, he determined to introduce the bill. So far as he understood the principle of the Know-Nothings he agreed with them. He agreed with their propositions to extend the term of naturalization, and believed in their preference of American Protestants for office to foreigners and Catholics.

The bill was then read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WELLER offered a resolution calling for all correspondence relative to the arrest, &c., of the French Consul at San Francisco. Adopted.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice of bills for the improvement of the [illegible] River, and for the improvement of the Harbors of Chicago and [illegible].

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill to extend the [illegible] in certain criminal cases. Referred.

Mr. CHASE gave notice of a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. BRODHEAD reported back the bill to establish a Board of Accounts.

OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriation bill of the last session for the support of the ocean mail steamers was then taken up. It stands in the following position: The House at the last session passed the bill containing a clause requiring the Postmaster General to give notice of discontinuing the contract, and the Senate afterwards amended the bill by striking out this clause, and then the two Houses failed to agree upon the matter.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved now that the bill be referred to the Committee on Post Roads. He thought the allowance was too high, but was unwilling to give the notice, and take the vessels at their appraised value. He regarded the steamers as utterly useless for war vessels.

Mr. HAMLIN urged that the matter be laid over until Mr. RUSK should arrive.

Mr. HUNTER said he was willing to wait until that time. He denied that the bill at this stage could be referred.

The Chair decided that the bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. WELLER moved to postpone the matter one week.

Mr. SEWARD moved that it be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to tender the mediation of the United States in such manner as in his judgment may be most likely to lead to the pacification of the conflict now waging between the Allied armies and Russia.

Mr. HAMILTON, from a sense of duty, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. SOLLERS asked whether it would be in order to move to lay it on the table.

The SPEAKER said it was not yet before the House.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to; Ayes 47, Nays not counted.

RELIEF TO DR. KANE'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. FLORENCE asked leave to offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to cause an adequate steamer and transport vessel to be purchased, or chartered and fitted out, equipped and provisioned for the purpose of carrying relief to Dr. KANE's expedition in the Arctic Sea, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and to detail such officers and men from the Navy, and accept the services of such volunteers, at his discretion, as may be required for the conduct and manning thereof, the expenses to be paid out of the Treasury. Mr. FLORENCE said he merely wished the resolution to be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Objection made, and the House refused to suspend the rules.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEMPHIS NAVY-YARD.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate information relative to the reëstablishment of the Memphis Navy-Yard.

On motion, the Special Committee appointed last session on the subject of military superintendence over civil works was continued [illegible].

Three days of next week were set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

APPROPRIATION.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills making appropriations for a Military Academy, and for the Support of the Army. Referred.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. McDOUGAL the further consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till the second Tuesday in January, in order to receive all the reports of the Engineers who surveyed the route.

NAVY AFFAIRS.

Mr. BOCOCK introduced a bill providing for more efficient discipline in the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the President's Message.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a series of resolutions distributing the various branches of it to the appropriate standing Committees.

THE PRESIDENT OPENETH HIS MOUTH BUT SPEAKETH NOT.

Mr. GIDDINGS hoped they would not be passed without proper discussion. As to Greytown, he agreed with the President in all his apologies for the destruction of the place, and would be glad to wipe out that transaction from the page of history. He conceived the President has been guilty of important omissions, and has receded entirely from the great positions laid down in his Inaugural Address. For the first time in twenty-five years the President is altogether silent in his Message about Slavery. Where was the reference to his former principles, so publicly avowed, to obtain Cuba by war or purchase? The reason for the omission is that the voice of the people, as expressed in the late elections, had made him hesitate before he attempted to further prosecute the policy of Government pursued for the last fifty years. Why does he not speak further of his sentiments, and avow his policy? The President has sent a Secret Minister to San Domingo, and through her we learn that our Government has entered into negotiations for obtaining a foothold there—but the President is silent on the subject.

Mr. GIDDINGS then alluded to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the result of the late elections, to show how the peculiar friends of the President on that issue were swept overboard.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether the gentlemen just elected to Congress in Massachusetts were the peculiar friends of the President?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied, he alluded to those who voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and particularly to the gentleman who was about to retire to the shades of private life.

Mr. INGERSOLL said that no nominations for Congress have yet been made in Connecticut, and the gentleman from Ohio did not know if he (Mr. INGERSOLL) desired to be a candidate.

Mr. GIDDINGS—You never will be, probably. [Laughter.]

MR. INGERSOLL THINKS HE CAN GO BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS WITH SAFETY.

Mr. INGERSOLL—The gentleman may know more about my character than I do, but I can inform him on the question of popular sovereignty, as avowed in the Nebraska bill, I can go boldly before my constituents, and feel assured they will approve of my course.

A REMARK FROM MR. GIDDINGS.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I cannot say as the obituary notice, the gentleman's loss will be my gain, but will assert that the political death of every man who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is a gain to freedom. In the course of his remarks in opposition to Slavery, he asked why the President does not come up to the support of his Slavery friends, or recede from the policy so heretofore avowed. Recent elections have shown this Administration that principles of freedom are no longer to be trifled with, and that they must be maintained.

Mr. [illegible] offered an amendment to the pending resolution, preceded by declaring in effect that in the destruction of Greytown the President has exercised a power in violation of the Constitution; and providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of Thirteen to report the facts relative thereto, with power to send for persons and papers.

Amendment rejected—Ayes, 54; Nays not counted.

The Committee rose.

Resolutions referring to the Message were adopted.

THE MAIL STEAMER BILL.

The Mail Steamer bill of last session was referred to the Post-Office Committee.

ISAAC TELLER, from New-York, in place of Mr. DEAN, appeared, and was qualified. House adjourned.

Business vs. Talking in Congress—The Foreign and New Party Questions—The Chief Measures Recommended by the President.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 10, 1854.

It is to be hoped that Congress will not neglect to act upon the chief measures recommended by the President and the heads of departments; the reorganization, improvement and augmentation of the Army and Navy; the establishment of a Law Department and the modification of the Judiciary system; the reduction of the revenue; the better protection of lives of passengers at sea; the regulation of emigrant passenger vessels; the establishment of a Board of Claims; the modification of the Patent laws; the supply of this city with pure water, and the erection of fire-proof Executive buildings, and some other indispensable measures. None of these measures will be achieved till the next Congress without great detriment to the public interest.

There are before Congress a number of projects for the disposition of the public lands, among which Mr. HUNTER's bills are prominent. Congress will make a choice between his general system of graduation, preëmption, provision for railroads, and sale of lands to the States, in which they lie, and the alternative project of Mr. J. L. DAWSON, which passed the House by a large majority, at the last session. Mr. DAWSON has brought in a modified bill, which will meet some of the objections to it. Instead of granting a homestead to each citizen, for occupancy and cultivation, without compensation, it now requires the payment of fourteen and a half cents an acre by the settler—that is the entire average cost of the domain per acre, to the United States. The provision for the exemption of the land from execution is stricken out, on account of objections from some quarters to that beneficial feature.

Quite erroneous telegraphic rumors have been sent from Washington to the [illegible] press, in regard to the Senatorial caucus which nominated Gov. BRIGHT for the Vice Presidency. The caucus was altogether harmonious. There was no division over the name of Mr. BRIGHT, he got every vote, and there was no other feeling but that of gratification at the result. Gov. BRIGHT's peculiar qualifications, his acknowledged political integrity and his personal standing with Senators and the country, made his party a unit on his name.

Neither will Mr. ATCHISON, should he arrive during the session, claim the Presidential chair, to which Mr. BRIGHT has been elevated. The personal relations between him and Mr. BRIGHT are of the most intimate character, and he has no doubt been gratified with what has taken place. The Senate can elect a presiding officer, but it cannot limit the term of his office; that is fixed by the Constitution.

Presidential movements are already perceptible and will commence in good earnest as soon as absent Senators and members will return to the seat of Government. It is understood that the Know-Nothings will make no nomination, but run an Electoral Ticket in each State, and that an Electoral College will afterwards select a candidate most likely to carry out the views of the order. The people at large will have to go it blind.

In the Agricultural Bureau of our Patent Office business is quite active, preparing the valuable varieties of seeds recently received from Europe, for distribution. There also may be seen samples of very superior [illegible] corn, raised by Mr. D. P. [illegible], of Ottumwa, Iowa, on old ground that never was manured—the average of which, on five acres, was 120 bushels. It was shipped to Mr. L. a distance of 1,160 miles, last Spring. The Hon. Mr. LINDSLEY, of Ohio, also presents [illegible] of apples—fine specimens. The waxen (or Belmont) kind is peculiarly beautiful. From [illegible]'s nursery, Atalanta, Ga., there is an apple, red in color, perfectly good, a seedling known as the Shockley. A Winter apple [illegible] for Southern climate.

It is estimated by one of our most distinguished agriculturists, that one-third of the products of our soil is destroyed by the depredations of insects, and the annual loss to our planters is over a million of dollars. Commissioner MASON, some months since took this subject in hand, and obtained the valuable services of Mr. GLOVER to travel and trace out all the facts in regard to this great yearly loss, of which I shall write more about in a subsequent letter.

The arrangement of the models in the gallery of the new wing of the Patent Office is also progressing and very attractive. There are displayed no less than 64 for sewing machines.

From Washington—Congress and the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

It is now pretty definitely settled that no business of any importance will be transacted by Congress until after the holidays are over. The various Committees are busy, however, and some show of work will be made in the interim.

HENRY A. FORD has been appointed Commercial Agent to Gaboon, Lower Guinea.

The report that the *Sentinel* of this city was to be discontinued has been denied.

In the Supreme Court here to-day DANIEL KELSO, of Indiana, was admitted as a counsellor. The case of BATTINS vs. JAMES TAGGERT and others is still on.

Triumph of the Know-Nothings at the Municipal Elections in Boston and Worcester.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

The municipal election which took place here to-day has resulted in the complete success of the "Know-Nothing" ticket.

The vote for Mayor stands as follows: J. V. C. SMITH, the present Mayor, and the Know-Nothing candidate, 6,469; GEO. B. UPTON, Whig, 4,630; ISAAC ADAMS, Democrat, 621; all others, 30.

It is possible that the Whigs may have elected some of their candidates to the Common Council.

A large procession of Know-Nothings, with bands of music, paraded the streets this evening. They called on the Mayor elect, cheered the *Bee* office, and expressed other congratulatory manifestations of delight for their success in the municipal election to-day.

WORCESTER, Monday, Dec. 11.

GEO. W. RICHARDSON, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor in this city, is elected, and the entire Know-Nothing ticket for municipal officers has been carried.

The vote for Mayor is as follows: GEO. W. RICHARDSON, Know-Nothing, 1,164; EASTERBROOK, Democrat, 306—all others, 30.

ROXBURY, Monday, Dec. 11.

In our municipal election to-day the Know-Nothings swept the city. The following is the vote for Mayor: JAMES RITCHIE, Know-Nothing, [illegible]; J. S. SLEEPER, Citizen and Independent, 377.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Dec. 11.

The Know-Nothings were defeated here in the Municipal election to-day. TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, the citizens' candidate, was elected over BAILEY, the Know-Nothing candidate, by 358 plurality. The full Board of Aldermen and a majority of the Common Councilmen, are also elected on the citizens' ticket.

LYNN, Monday, Dec. 11.

In the Municipal election to-day the entire Know-Nothing ticket has been elected by a large majority. ANDREW BREED is Mayor.

Highly Important from Mexico—Progress of the Revolutionists.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 11.

Accounts from Orizaba, Mexico, to the 6th inst., say that a force of the rebels under Gen. MORELLIA were routed in the department of Michoacan, on the 24th of November, and three hundred of them killed.

In the engagement General [illegible], the Governor of the Province and Commander of the Government troops, was killed.

An election was going on in Mexico, whether SANTA ANNA should continue as President or not. He had issued a decree, compelling the Government employés to vote for him, the penalty being immediate dismissal in case they refused.

The Revolution appears to be gaining ground.

It is said that the Government of Honduras has agreed to sell Tiger Island to the United States for $20,000. Its ownership, however, is being disputed by San Salvador.

The Southern Mail—Arrival of the Ship Seaman at New-Orleans from Rio de Janeiro—Death of J. R. Grimes.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 11.

The Southern mail as late as due has been received, bringing New-Orleans papers of last Monday and Tuesday.

The ship *Seaman* has arrived at New-Orleans, and brings dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 28th of October.

She left in port there the ship *Sarah Boyd*, from Callao, repairing, and the ship *Sophia Walker* discharging. The bark *Sarah A. Nichols* was to sail for New-York the next day. The barks *Rhone* and *John Wesley* were waiting for cargoes, the *Maine Law* was discharging, and the *David Lapsley* loading for New-York. The ship *Grecian*, from *Manilla, had put back in a leaky condition*, and the brigs *Mary Kee* and *Bianca* were waiting for cargoes. On the 29th of November the *Seaman* spoke the bark *[illegible]*, sixty-one days from Rio, and supplied her with provisions.

JOHN RANDOLPH GRIMES, an eminent member of the bar of this city, who died on the 3d instant, was an Aid-de-Camp under General JACKSON at the battle of New-Orleans.

Fires at Troy.

TROY, Monday, Dec. 11.

A fire occurred in this city last night, destroying BUTTERFIELD's shoe store, No. 146 River-street, and another fire this morning destroyed SELLECK's clothing store adjoining. The buildings were owned by Mr. G. P. WILKINSON, and are both in ruins. Loss $15,000, half of which is covered by insurance. Both fires were the work of incendiaries. One man was badly injured by jumping from a third-story window.

Arrest for Obtaining Goods Under False Pretences.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 11.

A Jew, by the name of ROSENTHAL, residing in this city, was arrested to-day on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, charged with obtaining goods in Philadelphia under false pretences to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. He left here this morning in charge of an officer from Philadelphia.

Suspension of Taylor & Cassilly—Exchange.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 11.

The firm of TAYLOR & CASSILLY, a New-Orleans house, have suspended payment, having been largely involved and embarrassed by the failure of GEORGE MILNE & Co. of this city. They have a large excess of assets.

We quote Eastern Exchange at par to one per cent. premium.

Failure of J. W. Blodgett & Co. for $2,000,000.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

J. W. BLODGETT & Co., heavy dry goods dealers of this city, failed to-day for $2,000,000.

The Hog Market at Rochester—Weather.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Dec. 11.

Dressed hogs are coming in plentifully, and they are selling from $5 50 to $6.25.

The weather is moderately cold, and good sleighing continues.

Fire at Ballston Spa—Loss $8,000.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 11.

A fire occurred at Ballston Spa on Saturday night last, which destroyed Mr. BARRETT's Wagon Making Establishment, and also the Foundry of Mr. HARRIS. Loss $6,000. No insurance.

Sad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Dec. 11.

GEORGE D. SMITH, a porter at WRIGHT's Hotel in this city, was instantly killed this afternoon by falling through the skylight on the roof of the Central Railroad depôt.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 11.

The Mail from the South, this morning again brings nothing from points beyond Washington.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

DEEP SNOW.—It snowed steadily for three days in Rochester. Nothing like it has occurred for *many years. The snow is three feet deep in the* woods, where there are no drifts. Trains of cars were imbedded in the drifts in every direction. The blockade was perfect from Monday until Wednesday morning.

SERMON AGAINST THE K. N.'s.—On Thanksgiving day, Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, preached a sermon against Know-Nothingism, or what he called "the ungenerous and unchristian prejudice against foreigners which has lately exhibited itself in some parts of the country."

A SPLENDID AFFAIR.—The Chicago Light Guards give a ball at that place to-night. We hear it stated that Dodworth's Band, from New-York, furnished the music, price $3,000!—*Milwaukee News.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The $5,000 Wall-street Forgery.

Yesterday morning Lieutenant [illegible], of the Ninth Ward Police, and ex-Officer GILBERT F. HAYS, succeeded in arresting three young women, named ANNY DALY, CATHERINE DAWES and CATHERINE CLARKE. They stand charged with being concerned with ACKERMAN, MEEKS, and others, in the late forgery of a $5,000 Bank draft on Wall-street, which was published in the last issue of the TIMES. There are now seven individuals locked up in the City Prison, accused of jointly enjoying the proceeds of the crime thus shrewdly perpetrated on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. In order to allow sufficient time for the officers to trace out some of the funds, the magistrate has not yet fixed a day for the hearing.

The young man who defrauded the Ohio Trust Company of $5,000, was not the Confidential Clerk of the concern, as stated yesterday, but a junior employé, who was discharged for neglect of duty sixty days ago. The gentleman who occupies the post of Confidential Clerk has been in the office ten years or more, and enjoys the entire confidence of the Company.

A Case of Fraud Dismissed.

Several days ago two merchants named HENRY J. IBBOTSON and SAMUEL F. IBBOTSON were arrested by Officer WEBB of the Lower Police Office, upon a charge of fraudulently obtaining several thousand dollars from Mr. GEORGE M. CHAPMAN. The whole matter has since been investigated before Judge OSBORNE, who, yesterday, decided there was not sufficient evidence adduced to sustain a criminal prosecution. The magistrate accordingly dismissed the case, and discharged the accused parties from custody.

The Ocean Bank Defalcation.

Yesterday afternoon the parties concerned in the recent heavy defalcation by the First Teller of the Ocean Bank, appeared before Judge [illegible] at Chambers in the new Court-house. On behalf of the Bank officers, Messrs. JAMES R. WHITING and OSCAR W. STURTEVANT appeared as counsel, and JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., appeared for Mr. [illegible], the prisoner. His Honor was ready to proceed with the inquiry, but owing to pressing engagements of the counsel, a postponement was granted until Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Marine Affairs.

The packet ship *Shelter*, Capt. HILLS, arrived at this port to-day, after a boisterous passage from Havre. She was forty days crossing the Atlantic, in gales, in which her sails were split. She had two deaths among her emigrants. She brought three hundred passengers to the City.

Captain DIXON, of the packet ship *Fidelia*, who arrived at this port on Sunday night, from Liverpool, reports that his vessel was eleven days on the east coast of Newfoundland, beating down to Cape Race, with light [illegible] winds and thick weather. She was twenty-two days west of Cape Race. In latitude 44° 20', longitude 56°, she passed a large propeller, bound east. In latitude [illegible], longitude 48°, CHARLES OLIVER, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. On the outward passage, ANDREW J. WILKES, of Rhode Island, fell overboard and was lost. Nov. 28, latitude 40°, longitude 64°, spoke brigantine *Pennsylvania* bound east. Dec. 3, Fire Island bearing west by north 80 miles, the *Fidelia* took heavy gales from the westward, and was driven back to Nantucket Shoals. She had a succession of westerly winds and severe weather the entire passage. She brought 400 emigrants to New-York.

Elias L. Smith again Rejected.

On the evening of Thursday last the nomination of ELIAS L. SMITH, Esq., as President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was called up in the Board of Aldermen. On the question of confirmation a vote was taken without debate, and the nominee was rejected.

Last evening Mayor WESTERVELT again sent the name of Mr. SMITH to the Board of Aldermen for the Presidency of this Department. Many of the members manifested great surprise that the Mayor should persist in nominating a man for so high a station who had been rejected but a *few* evenings previously. It was urged by several Aldermen that Mr. SMITH should not receive the appointment, as he was wholly incompetent, and to show there was no political feeling in the matter, four of Mr. SMITH's own party (Democratic) voted against his confirmation.

Action was finally taken on the question, and Mr. SMITH was rejected the second time by a vote of *fourteen* to *six*. It is now asserted that in case Mr. WESTERVELT sends the name of ELIAS L. SMITH to the Board again, it will be referred to a Committee, and allowed to remain until Mayor WOOD elect takes his seat, thus throwing the appointment in his hands.

Appointment in the Tax-Office.

Last evening ALFRED [illegible], Esq., was nominated to the Board of Aldermen, by HARVEY HART, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, as his First Clerk, in place of Mr. JOHN HORN, recently appointed Deputy Receiver. The nominee was confirmed by a vote of 16 to 5.

The City Treasury.

The Board of Councilmen has called upon the Comptroller for information in regard to the amount of moneys, due to officers of the City Government and contractors, which have not been paid and will not be paid before the close of the year, by reason of the inadequacy of the appropriations for 1854. The employés of the Corporation have already suffered hindrance by the lack of money in the Treasury; many of them having been compelled to wait for very considerable periods before receiving their pay.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

At the annual election of the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum yesterday, the old Board of Managers, with but two changes, was continued in office. A new Nursery Department is being built in the rear of the principal edifice, which, with the hospital building lately erected, quite materially increases the facilities of the Asylum. The last annual report shows admitted within the past year 219.

Schools.

The Board of Education reports that there is a large increase in the number of children who have attended the Schools of the City during the past year. The exact figures have not been given. In order to meet the implied criticisms of the Common Council, the Board states that the appropriations of the year have been applied according to law.

Caution to Boarding-House Keepers.

On Saturday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, the houses Nos. 35 and 37 West Twenty-third-street, occupied as boarding-houses, were entered by a false key, and clothing to the amount of $70 was stolen from Mr. JOHN H. [illegible], one of the boarders.

The Recorder's Salary Raised.

The Board of Supervisors, at its session of Yesterday, resolved to increase the salary of the Recorder of the City from $3,000 to $3,500, to take effect from the 1st January next. The new incumbent of that office will probably have no objections to the rise.

Killed by a City Railroad Car.

Yesterday morning, a citizen named J. D. WARD, was fatally injured by being run over by Car No. 23 of the Second-avenue Railroad. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was attended by a skillful surgeon, but all efforts to save his life were unavailing, as he died in less than one hour. Information of the sad affair was sent to the Coroner's office and an inquest will be held this morning.

Reappointment of Jonathan W. Allen.

The term of office of JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Taxes, having expired a few days ago, he has been reappointed by a unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors.

A Hoax.

A rumor was started in the City yesterday to the effect that a serious battle had taken place in Mercer-street, between TOM HYER and BILL POOLE, which resulted in the former being severely stabbed in the abdomen. It was a hoax.

Lecture.

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN will give the third lecture of the Anti-Slavery Course, at the Tabernacle, this evening, on the "Influence of Slavery upon Woman, and Woman's duty in relation thereto."

A Hundred Guns.

One hundred guns were fired in the Park yesterday afternoon, in honor of the Whig Victory in the State. The Whig General Committee brought out the big guns.

☞ A thaw set in yesterday. The Sun shone warmly, for the first time in a week. The streets were nearly impassable, and the mud and snow got intermingled in a way that was exceedingly perilous. But few traces are left of the snow and ice that came along last week. The night was clear and starry.

☞ Rev. Dr. CURRY, Pastor of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening, preparatory to assuming the duties of President of the Ashbury (Indiana) University.

☞ The summing-up in the CHILDS' Divorce Case commenced yesterday. Mr. JORDAN commenced and *finished* his argument for the defence, (SOLOMON CHILDS,) and JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., will follow to-day for the prosecution.

☞ It is understood that the Report of the Committee on the Opening of Albany-street is ready for presentation to the Board of Councilmen, lacking only the signature of a member of the Committee.

☞ Two thousand barrels of flour, 400 bags wheat, 4,600 swine, and 2,000 pounds butter, were among the receipts of produce at the Erie Railroad Depôt from Saturday noon to yesterday morning.

☞ JOHN HILL, Esq., an old and respected citizen, died yesterday, aged 80. He was a native of Ireland.

☞ We understand that MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Esq., of this City, who is now sojourning with his family in Paris, has been appointed by Governor Seymour to be Commissioner and Agent of the State of New-York in the World's Fair to be held at Paris in 1855. We also learn that Mr. FIELD is acting as Secretary of Legation under Mr. MASON, during the absence of Mr. PIATT, who returned to this country a few days ago on a short visit.—*Post.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—DEC. 11.

Before Judge Hall.

The case of *[illegible]* vs. the steamboat *New-York* was summed up this morning by the counsel for the respective parties. The calendar was then called and the case of *The United States vs. One case marked S. and S., 349, containing woolen cloths, &c.*, was taken up.

This is a proceeding to forfeit the goods to the United States under the 68th section of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1799, as having been concealed, and the duties not paid. The goods were seized in the month of September last, in a chest on board the steamer *Hermann*, belonging to one of the passengers by the steamer.

The testimony for the Government was closed, and the defence is to proceed in the morning.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen and Mr. Cochran; for claimant, Mr. Stallknecht.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000.—BURGLARS FOILED.—J. C. MORRIS, Esq., Agent of [illegible] Safe Company, No. [illegible] Pearl-street, Dear Sir: The No. 7 Safe and No. 2 Lock, "Lilies Patent," purchased of you last Spring was operated on by burglars on the night of Nov. 30, without success, or injury to the Safe or Lock. They worked all night—judging from the appearance of small pieces of sperm candles found in the morning near the Safe. It contained about $1,000. The key was left with the Safe, which the burglars had the use of, but it was of no service to them, and their operations caused us no inconvenience, except the loss of the key. The confidence we put in your Safes against burglars is now fully established. Yours, respectfully, HICKS & HATHAWAY, No. 114 Broad-street.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1854.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Considerable anxiety, and in some cases actual alarm has been felt by many ladies lest the entire stock of HEARN, CLAPP & Co., No. 381 Grand-street, should be disposed of before they have an opportunity of taking advantage of the great bargains offered at this establishment. We can yet assure them, notwithstanding the immense amount of Rich Dress Goods already disposed of, there still remains a complete assortment of Rich Shawls, Silks, Velvets, Paletot Cloths, Muslin de Laines, &c., &c., &c., all of which they are offering at prices full 30 per cent. below their cost. From a correct estimate of the amount of sales during the last three weeks, their actual loss amounts to $14,000 and upward—a snug little sum during the scarcity of money.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Poor Minnie is sick! What Minnie, daughter? Why Minnie Myrtle,—poor Minnie! I loved to hear you read, Mother, the sweet things she said in the TIMES paper. Maybe she's got a cold, and is in low spirits. Won't you send Minnie some of Dr. WYNKOOP's Iceland Pectoral? If the TIMES man didn't charge so much, I guess the doctor would put his medicine in that paper, and then Minnie could see it, and she'd get it and be well, and then, mother, she could write us more good things; but I wish I could see Minnie, I'd tell her she could get some at Mr. YOUNG's bookstore, No. 140 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves; also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Cabinet or Museum always open and FREE to visitors. Examinations, with written descriptions of character, by Prof. FOWLER, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

FOSTER, DIXON & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The steamer *Hero*, Capt. I. W. HANCOX, leaves the foot of Robinson-street this evening at 6 o'clock for Albany. Fare, $1.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!—JOHN R. SCOTT at BARNUM's MUSEUM! Crowded houses every night and to-night. Go early and get good seats. Vacant as usual this afternoon, at BARNUM's.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Fire Department.

The representatives of the Brooklyn Fire Department have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL; *Vice-President*—M. [illegible]; *Secretary*—GIDEON R. HAYWARD; *Treasurer*—ELISHA B. MORRELL; *Collector*—[illegible] SMITH.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mysterious Affair—Supposed Murder in Newark.

Yesterday morning a number of pieces of bone, apparently parts of a skull, and a lock of human hair, were found in Newark-st., surrounded with pools of recently shed blood, and the ground in the vicinity bearing marks of a scuffle, led to the supposition that a murder had been committed. Considerable excitement was caused, which was subsequently allayed, on the statement of some physicians that the bones had not probably belonged to a human skull. Other evidences of a difficulty and violence being afterwards discovered, suspicion was again revived, and the attention of the Mayor and City Marshal being called to the circumstances, they were led to the conclusion that a murder had taken place, and that the remains found were portions of some person's body. Several physicians have concurred in this opinion, with reference to the remains, and the only doubts now entertained are as to the probability of a brutal hoax having been perpetrated for the purpose of exciting the public mind.

A reliable individual living in the vicinity, states that about 11 o'clock on the midnight of Saturday, he heard a tumult in the street, and, going outside of his residence, saw a gathering of persons, who were apparently Germans, and who appeared to be engaged in a row. A colored woman living near, also states that she heard cries of murder. The City Marshal found yesterday a portion of a knife, the handle and blade of which were broken, and spots of blood were discovered on it. A fresh wagon track was traced for some distance from the spot where the remains were found, and drops of blood were discerned in the track along the ground, leading to the conclusion that the body had been conveyed away in the wagon. No other circumstances have yet been elicited to clear up the mystery. The pieces of bone are small, and the hair is fine and brown, of considerable length. The authorities are actively engaged in endeavoring to elucidate the mystery, and discover the guilty persons engaged in the awful transaction supposed to have occurred.—*Advertiser*, 11.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.—We learn with pleasure that a permanent endowment of the Professorship of Dr. GUYOT in the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, has been secured, and that his lectures to the classes, now in course of delivery, are producing great enthusiasm, both among the students and citizens of the town, many of whom seek admission to the lecture room. We take occasion here to correct a misstatement in the New-York papers, which, in announcing Prof. GUYOT's lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, connects his name with a Professorship in Harvard University, an institution to which he has no official relation.—*Newark Advertiser.*

PROSECUTIONS OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—On Wednesday, the prosecutions of the unlicensed liquor-sellers of Jersey City will be resumed—a number of cases having been set down for that day. A number of new cases will also immediately be proceeded with; and the prospects are that the operations of the [illegible] League will continue as heretofore in bringing offenders against the law to the notice of the authorities.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—Tuesday, the 26th inst., is the day for the commencement of the December Term of the Hudson County Courts.

☞ Three Irish ladies and a gentleman disagreed with a Mr. JAMES FAY, all of Chicago, as to where the body of their common friend, the brother of one party and the brother-in-law of the other, should be buried. Pulling at the coffin not deciding the question, it was thrown down, and the new widow seized her opponent by the hair, and [illegible] the latter so tight that his eyes stuck out like a lobster's, and his face turned purple. Spectators interfered. The Mayor fined one of the ladies, but could not lay hands on the others.

☞ CHARLES SOLE has been arrested at Brandywine Mills, Schenectady County, for robbing the Niskayuna Shakers repeatedly. He was taken at his aunt's house, and in such state that two and ninepence would have bought all the clothes he wore at the time. This same SOLE once tried to convince GIVEN's Hotel proprietor that his room had been robbed; the evidence being that he had no pants, [illegible] first torn them to tatters and chucked them out the window.

LARGE FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—There was a large fire at Poughkeepsie yesterday morning. The flames were first discovered issuing from the barns and stables of Mr. J. DALY, in Market-street, and before they were extinguished, five barns, several stables and eight houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000,—$3,000 of which is covered by insurance.

☞ In the Union Theological Seminary of this City, there are now 26 Seniors, 31 Middlemen, and 38 Juniors. Of these, 9 graduated at Amherst, 13 at Williams, 14 at Yale, 7 each at Union, the New-York University, and Hamilton. All but 8 of them are College graduates.

☞ The Carson Valley people complain of the inconvenience of going 40 days—more or less—into the wilderness to Salt Lake City, to have their suits tried. They want to be annexed to California.

☞ The Chicago *Democrat* quotes the following as an evidence of the approaching good times, when Lake vessels will be cleared down the St. Lawrence in the Fall, and employed in the coasting trade of Europe and America.

☞ They have come to soling shoes with cedar shingles—veneering the wood with a piece of poor sheep-skin.

☞ One sharp Yankee proposes that hereafter the Governor proclaim Thanksgiving only on condition that poultry is not over [illegible] cents a pound.

☞ Nobody applies yet for the governorship of Utah. Who's afraid? Wouldn't SAM try it?

THE HOG MARKET.—The number killed around the stalls up to last evening was rising 150,000 head, and add to this the number in pens, the total arrived will reach 160,000 head. It is now thought that the number to be killed this season will hardly reach 250,000 head against 307,000 head last year. The falling off in weight is at the lowest calculation 12 per cent., so that the entire deficiency in the product will come within a fraction of one-half of last year's yield around the falls.—*Louisville Journal, Dec.* 5.

WELLS ON THE DESERT.—A joint resolution has been passed by the California Legislature, instructing the representatives of that State in Congress to exert themselves to obtain an appropriation for the sinking of wells in the Humboldt Desert, Utah Territory, for the relief of emigrants, cattle and other [illegible] journeying overland by that route to and from California. Nothing but alkaline water is met with upon the surface in that vicinity, and, as a consequence, it is very fatal to cattle and horses. Of [illegible] head of cattle which started from the Eastern side of the Desert for California, by the Beckwith route, but [illegible] reached California alive.

THE SHOE BUSINESS.—The shoe business is said now to be duller than at any previous time since 1848. There is less demand abroad, especially in California and Australia, than last year, and less money in the South and West to purchase, while stock and labor have been excessively high. In this and other manufacturing towns the "bosses" have reduced their hands, and many men are out of employ.—*Quincy Patriot, Dec.* 9.

BARNUM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM. Written by Himself. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 404. REDFIELD: New-York.

Here it is—at last. Here is a full, true and particular account of the proceedings (so far as it pleases him to tell them) of P. T. BARNUM, dedicated "To the Universal Yankee Nation." Here is an Autobiography much be-puffed in advance—nurtured in humbug—and, with no lack of faults, but really a very amusing book, which every one will read, half the world will abuse, and nobody can help laughing at and with. Here may be traced the rise and progress of Mr. BARNUM with sketches of his career anterior to such adroit schemes as the exhibition of JOICE HETH, the Fejee Mermaid, and the Woolly Horse, to say nothing of TOM THUMB, JENNY LIND, and the redoubtable Fire Annihilator. Everybody will say, "Well, if BARNUM would only tell half the truth, what an amusing book he could make!" We cannot analyze it, nor determine what quantity of veracity is infused into this work—but it is evident that Mr. BARNUM does "let the cat out of the bag" to a considerable extent, and hesitates not to give details, even when they tell against himself. For, incredible as it may appear, he did not cut all his wisdom teeth at once. Now and then he was "done" exceedingly brown, while trying to do others; and often the laugh goes against himself. When a man writes his own history, we must take all that he pleases to give us. He is not sworn to tell "the whole truth and nothing but the truth." He is a self exhibitor, and so have been all autobiographers from EDWARD GIBBON, the historian, down to JAMES HARDY VAUX, who describes himself as a "thief and pickpocket." Mr. BARNUM has produced a striking volume—not the least successful, we prophesy, of his many speculations—and it will sell in tens of thousands, and be read by a couple of million persons in this country and in Europe. BARNUM has seen life in a variety of ways, and has come out of the trial in a whole skin, and with a full purse. "He who wins may laugh," says the proverb, and if success create mirth, BARNUM might be on the broad grin for the rest of his life. Amid the conventionalities of Europe, where, even yet, a man usually clings through life to the profession in which he started, however ill-adapted he may be for it, such a character as BARNUM is almost impossible. Not one European in forty millions could say, as he says:

"I have been a farmer's boy and a merchant, a clerk and a manager, a showman and a bank President. I have been in jails and in palaces; have known poverty and abundance; have traveled over a large portion of two Continents; have encountered all varieties of men, have seen every phase of human character; and I have on several occasions been in imminent personal peril."

But he has been in more public capacities than he here enumerates. He has plucked experience or profit from each successive enterprise, and now—the showman is a millionaire.

PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM, aware that seven cities contended for the honor of having respectively been the birth place of HOMER, kindly puts an end to all doubts in his own case, by announcing that he was born in the village of Bethel, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He first saw the light of this world on July 5, 1810. Consequently, (and he strongly protests against being called "Old BARNUM,") he is now only in his forty-fifth year. He indulges freely in recollections of his grandfather and father, (the latter died in 1825,) and of various persons—men, women and children—whom he fell across in his youth, but, as it is in himself, and not in his friends, that the public feel interested, we shall politely raise our beaver to the cavalcade, and silently let it pass on.

To school at the age of six, where he says:

"I was generally accounted a pretty apt scholar, and as I increased in years there were but two or three in school who were considered my superiors. In arithmetic I was unusually quick, and I recollect, at the age of twelve years, being called out of bed one night by my teacher, who had laid a small wager with a neighbor that I could figure up and give the correct number of feet in a load of wood in five minutes. The neighbor stated the dimensions, and as I had no slate in the house I marked them on the stove pipe, and thereon also figured my calculations, and gave the result in less than two minutes, to the great delight of my teacher, my mother, and myself, and to the no small astonishment of our incredulous neighbor."

At school, long before he entered his teens, his money-making propensities developed themselves. He saved a dollar, added to it, and,

"On 'training days,' instead of spending money I was earning it in the vocation of a peddler. My stock in trade consisted of a gallon of molasses, boiled down and worked into molasses candy, called in those times, 'cookania,' and I usually found myself a dollar richer at the end of 'training,' than I was at the commencement. As I always had a remarkable taste for speculation, my holiday stock soon increased, and comprised 'ginger-bread,' cookies, sugar candies, and cherry rum. The latter article consisted of a demijohn of New England rum, in which was put a quantity of wild cherries, and I believe a little sugar. I soon learned that the soldiers were good cherry rum customers, and no sooner did I hear the words 'halt,' 'ground arms,' than I approached the 'trainers' with my decanter and wine-glass. In a few years I should have been a second CRŒSUS in wealth, had not my father considerately allowed me to purchase my own clothing. This arrangement kept my pile reduced to a moderate size. Always looking out for the main chance, however, I had sheep of my own, a calf of which I was the sole proprietor, and other individual property which made me feel, at twelve years of age, that I was quite a man of substance."

Very truthfully, indeed, did WORDSWORTH say, "The child is father of the man." In the school-boy, selling cherried rum to the soldiers, and owning live stock at the age of twelve, the predestined proprietor of the American Museum, and the owner of Iranistan looms distinctly on the future. In 1822 he visited New-York, and he spins out five pages in an account of how he squandered his solitary dollar in oranges, a pop-gun, a few torpedoes, a lot of pinchbeck ornaments, a penknife, and a lot of the sweet infatuation called molasses candy. This is regular book-making, but not out of character or place as an illustration of—humbug. This word reminds us of a note, towards the close of the volume, which gives happy promise of another work from the BARNUM manufactory. He says:

"It has often occurred to me that the true History of Humbug would prove a highly valuable and interesting publication. Every period has had its humbugs, and they are found scattered alike in the annals of every calling and profession. My researches upon this subject have by no means been confined to the sphere of a showman; and, having been convinced that an elaborate *exposé* of its bearings, through the entire range of history, would startle as well as enlighten the community, I am preparing, and hope in good time to publish, a work that I trust will do full justice to that universal science."

We sincerely hope that such a master of the art of Humbug may write its History, and that we, who humbly stand outside the temple, may live to review it.

Very much opposed to hand work, but not objecting to head work, the boy BARNUM was made clerk in a country store, at Bethel, in which something of everything was to be purchased. The dignity of this new calling elevated him. He says:

"I assisted behind the counter with a pen back of my ear, was wonderfully polite to ladies, assumed a wise look when entering charges upon the day book, was astonishingly active in waiting upon customers, whether in weighing tenpenny nails, starch, indigo, or saleratus, or drawing New-England rum or West India molasses."

How he did the old woman who came to barter with him may be found in the book, for we cannot linger over his youth. To the book, also, we refer for various minute incidents which show the formation of our hero's character. We would hint, en passant, through his amusing reminiscences, that whenever Mr. BARNUM desires to be particularly facetious, he generally is very heavy. Fun is not his element, but he sometimes robs Joe Miller. For example, seizing the worn-out joke of the Yorkshireman, who warranted a horse free from faults, and having had the animal returned as blind, retorting that it was its misfortune and not its fault, Mr. BARNUM spins two pages and a half out of it, changing the scene to his native Bethel, and making one Peter O'Brien the hero of the tale.

BARNUM'S next adventure was in the lottery line. Before he was fifteen years old, as early as 1819, his grandfather and three others were managers of a lottery of 12,000 tickets, $5 each; 11,400 set down at prizes of $2 50 each, and 600 with higher prizes. BARNUM says:

"Persons who had bought two tickets, being sure of losing not more than $5 at the worst, found themselves losers $5 75, for as the scheme announced 'all prizes subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.,' each $2 50 prize realized to the holder $2 12½, 'payable in 60 days.'"

Indignation at "the sell" was general, of course. "The whole country was in an uproar." No wonder, say we, for it was sailing very close to swindling. By and by, PHIN. TAYLOR was declared to be "the 'cutest man in those parts," and his living grandson, who chronicles the incident, sees nothing objectionable in it, but admiringly regards it as "a capital practical joke." So is burglary, or pocket-picking, or Peter Funkism. On the same page which chronicles this "practical" movement of PHIN. TAYLOR'S it is gravely related that the said "'cutest man" was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and "somewhat learned in the law." No doubt there was more law than justice at his side.

Bethel was too limited an arena for the exercise of P. T. BARNUM's ability. He removed to Brooklyn—our Brooklyn, within hail of the Empire City, which, a few years later, he was extensively to subsidize. He became clerk in a grocery store there in the Autumn of 1826, and in the following year, at the ripe age of 17, opened a porter-house which he soon sold out to become clerk in a like concern at Peck-slip, New-York. Now he took to visiting theatres. In 1828, he returned to Bethel, opened a general store there, entered largely into selling lottery tickets, and in November 1829, did himself draw a capital prize in the comely shape of an excellent wife, whom he describes as "one of the best women that ever was created." She shared his early struggles, and survives to enjoy the fruits of his maturer enterprise and success.

In the Winter of 1829–30, BARNUM dealt largely in the lottery line, and for a few months became a bookseller. In 1831, he joined one of his uncles in a large store at Bethel, which did not succeed. In the Fall of the same year, piqued with the Danbury weekly paper for not inserting several controversial and polemical articles which he had written, he commenced a newspaper of his own, called the *Herald of Freedom*. He carried this on for three years, and thrice was prosecuted for libel—twice by the State. In accusing a butcher of usury he was fined several hundred dollars; on one of the State trials he was fined $100 and imprisoned for sixty days in the common jail of Danbury. Thence he emerged "a wiser and a sadder man," (like the wedding guest in the "Ancient Mariner,") got a public dinner, made a triumphal entry into Bethel, and soon after—sold his newspaper.

In 1834–5 he moved to New-York with very little money, and became "drummer" to several stores, receiving a small commission on all sales which they made to customers introduced by him. An application for the situation of bar-keeper to Mr. WILLIAM NIBLO was unsuccessful, because he would not bind himself to a three years' engagement.

In May 1835, he opened a small private boarding-house in Frankfort-street, and a share in a grocery-store in South-street.

Now came the culminating point of his life. A Mr. BARTRAM called on him to say:

"That he had owned an interest in an extraordinary negro woman, named JOICE HETH, whom he believed to be one hundred and sixty-one years of age, and whom he also believed to have been the nurse of General WASHINGTON. He had sold out his interest to his partner R. W. LINDSAY, of Jefferson County, Ky., who was now exhibiting her in Philadelphia, but not having much tact as a showman, he was anxious to sell out and return home."

BARTRAM handed BARNUM a Philadelphia paper in which was duly advertised:

"JOICE HETH, a negress aged 161 years, who formerly belonged to the father of General WASHINGTON. She has been a member of the Baptist Church one hundred and sixteen years, and can rehearse many hymns, and sing them according to former custom. She was born near the old Potomac River in Virginia, and has for ninety or one hundred years lived in Paris, Ky., with the BOWLING family. All who have seen this extraordinary woman are satisfied of the truth of the account of her age. The evidence of the BOWLING family, which is respectable, is strong, but the original bill of sale of AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, in his own handwriting, and other evidence which the proprietor has in his possession, will satisfy even the most incredulous."

BARNUM went off to Philadelphia, and saw LINDSAY. What follows cannot be abridged:

"I was favorably struck with the appearance of the old woman. So far as outward indications were concerned, she might almost as well have been called a thousand years old as any other age. She was lying upon a high lounge in the middle of the room; her lower extremities were drawn up, with her knees elevated some two feet above the top of the lounge. She was apparently in good health and spirits, but former disease or old age, or perhaps both combined, had rendered her unable to change her position; in fact, although she could move one of her arms at will, her lower limbs were fixed in their position, and could not be straightened. She was totally blind, and her eyes were so deeply sunken in their sockets that the eyeballs seemed to have disappeared altogether. She had no teeth, but possessed a head of thick bushy gray hair. Her left arm lay across her breast, and she had no power to remove it. The fingers of her left hand were drawn down so as nearly to close it, and remained fixed and immovable. The nails upon that hand were about four inches in length, and extended above her wrist. The nails upon her large toes also had grown to the thickness of nearly a quarter of an inch.

"She was very sociable, and would talk almost incessantly so long as visitors would converse with her. She sang a variety of ancient hymns, and was very garrulous when speaking of her protégé 'dear little GEORGE,' as she termed the great father of our country. She declared that she was present at his birth, that she was formerly the slave of AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, the father of GEORGE, and that she was the first person who put clothes upon him. 'In fact,' said JOICE, and it was a favorite expression of hers, 'I raised him.' She related many interesting anecdotes of 'her dear little GEORGE,' and this, mixed with her conversations upon religious subjects, for she claimed to be a member of the Baptist Church, rendered her exhibition an extremely interesting one.

"I asked Mr. LINDSAY for the proofs of her extraordinary age, and he exhibited what purported to be a bill of sale from AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, of the County of Westmoreland, Virginia, to 'ELIZABETH ATWOOD,' of 'one negro woman, named JOICE HETH, aged fifty-four years, for and in consideration of the sum of thirty-three pounds lawful money of Virginia.' The document bore the date 'fifth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven,' and was 'sealed and delivered in presence of RICHARD BUCKNER and WILLIAM WASHINGTON.'

"The story told by LINDSAY and 'Aunt JOICE' was, that Mrs. ELIZABETH ATWOOD was a sister-in-law of AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, that the husband of JOICE was a slave of Mr. ATWOOD, and for that reason the above sale was made. As Mrs. ATWOOD was a near neighbor of Mr. WASHINGTON, Aunt JOICE was present at the birth of 'little GEORGE,' and she having long been the old family nurse, was the first person called upon to clothe the new born infant.

"The story seemed plausible, and the 'bill of sale' had every appearance of antiquity. It was exhibited in a glass frame, was very sallow in appearance, and seemed to have been folded for such a great length of time that the folds were worn nearly through, and in some parts entirely so.

"I inquired why the existence of such an extraordinary old woman had not been discovered and made known long ago. The reply was, that she had been lying in an outhouse of JOHN S. BOWLING, of Kentucky, for many years; that no one knew or seemed to care how old she was; that she had been brought thither from Virginia, a long time ago, and that the fact of her extreme age had been but recently brought to light, by the discovery of this old bill of sale, in the Record Office in Virginia, by the son of Mr. BOWLING, who, while looking over the ancient papers in that office, happened to notice the paper endorsed JOICE HETH, that his curiosity was excited, and from inquiries made in that neighborhood, he was convinced that the document applied to his father's old slave then living, and who was, therefore, really one hundred and sixty-one years of age; that he thereupon took the paper home, and became confirmed in regard to the identity of JOICE with the slave described in that paper."

Three thousand dollars was the price asked for this old negress, but BARNUM beat it down to one thousand, of which he had only five hundred, vainly endeavored to borrow the balance, raised it by selling his interest in the grocery store, and finally bought the old woman—or rather, the right of exhibiting her for twelve months, from June 10, 1835.

JOICE HETH was brought to New-York, and exhibited at NIBLO's, with a profit of one thousand five hundred a week. When the interest flagged, the City was "flooded with posters," and the newspapers were largely employed to tickle the curiosity of the pensive public. BARNUM gives several amusing specimens of these puff-paragraphs, and adds:

"Our exhibition usually opened with a statement of the manner in which JOICE HETH was discovered, as well as the account of her antecedents in Virginia, and a reading of the bill of sale. We would then question her in relation to the birth and youth of General WASHINGTON, and she always gave satisfactory answers in every particular. Individuals among the audience would also frequently ask her questions, and put her to the severest cross-examinations, without ever finding her to deviate from what had every evidence of being a plain unvarnished statement of facts.

"JOICE was very fond of church-music, to which she would beat time by waving her long withered arm. On one occasion in New-York an aged Baptist minister stood by her side as she was singing one of her favorite hymns, and he joined her, and lined each verse. She was much pleased by this circumstance, and sang with renewed animation. After the hymn was finished, the clergyman lined off the verse of another hymn, and JOICE immediately remarking, 'I know that hymn,' joined him in singing it. He lined in this manner several hymns which were entirely new to me, and in each case JOICE knew them, and in one or two instances refreshed his memory when he found himself at a loss to recall the exact language of the verses. JOICE loved to converse upon religious subjects, and frequently insisted on the attendance of clergymen for that purpose.

"The question naturally arises, if JOICE HETH was an impostor, who taught her these things? and how happened it that she was so familiar, not only with ancient psalmody, but also with the minute details of the WASHINGTON family? To all this, I unhesitatingly answer, *I do not know*. I taught her none of these things. She was perfectly familiar with them all before I ever saw her, and she taught me many facts in relation to the WASHINGTON family with which I was not before acquainted."

The old negress was exhibited in Providence and Boston. At the latter place, says BARNUM,

"Our exhibition room continued to attract large numbers of visitors for several weeks before there was any visible falling off. I kept up a constant succession of novel advertisements and unique notices in the newspapers, which tended to keep old JOICE fresh in the minds of the public, and served to sharpen the curiosity of the people."

One of these went to the length of saying:

"JOICE HETH is not a human being. What purports to be a remarkably old woman is simply a curiously constructed automaton, made up of whalebone, india-rubber, and numberless springs ingeniously put together, and made to move at the slightest touch, according to the will of the operator. The exhibitor is a ventriloquist, and all the conversations apparently held with the ancient lady are purely imaginary, so far as she is concerned, for the answers and incidents purporting to be given and related by her, are merely the ventriloquial voice of the exhibitor."

Of course, crowds, who had seen her as flesh and blood, (or rather, as skin and bone,) went again to see if she were composed of whalebone, india-rubber, and steel-springs. In various cities the exhibition was attended with great and invariable success. At last, in February, 1836, JOICE HETH died. Her body, which had been conveyed to New-York, was examined by a skillful surgeon, who said that from its internal appearances, instead of being 161 years old, the negress was probably not over 80. Then went out a report, says BARNUM, "of her having been first found by me in the outhouse of a plantation in Kentucky—of my having extracted all her teeth—taught her the WASHINGTON story—called her 110 years old in Louisville, 121 in Cincinnati—twenty years older in Pittsburg, and 161 at Philadelphia," together with a grave averment that the dissected body was that of Aunt NELLY, an old negress who had died at Harlem, and that the real JOICE HETH was alive, and being exhibited in Connecticut. The credulous New-York *Herald* was hoaxed into relating these fables. JOICE HETH was buried in BARNUM's native Bethel, and so ends his first great humbug.

BARNUM next joined a traveling circus, in connection with AARON TURNER, the showman—taking with him as a "star," a balancing and plate-spinning Italian, whom he had picked up at Albany, while exhibiting JOICE HETH, and called Signor VIVALLA. In this tour, a member of the company made himself scarce. What was to be done? BARNUM says:

"I had advertised negro songs; no one of my company was competent to fill his place; but being determined not to disappoint the audience, *I blacked myself thoroughly*, and sung the songs advertised, namely, 'Zip Coon,' 'Gittin up Stairs,' and 'The Racoon Hunt, or Sitting on a Rail.' It was decidedly 'a hard push,' but the audience supposed the singer was SANDFORD, and, to my surprise, my singing was applauded, and in two of the songs I was encored!"

In this tour a ludicrous incident occurred. BARNUM used sometimes to act as confederate to a performer named PENTLAND, in various tricks of legerdemain:

"His table had the usual trap-door for passing things to his assistant, preparatory to the magical transformations presented to the spectators. The quarters below were painfully narrow for a man of my size, but I volunteered for the occasion in the absence of the diminutive employé in that line of business. Squeezing into the allotted space, I found that my nose and my knees were likely to become acquainted by close contact—nevertheless, though heartily wishing myself out of the scrape, I held a live squirrel in my hand, ready to wind the chain of a watch around his neck and hand him up through the trap-door when needed.

"PENTLAND's arrangements of vases, cups, balls, and divers other accompaniments of legerdemain, were on the table. In due time, he called for a watch with a gold chain. One of the spectators favored him with the article, and it was soon passed into my possession, under a vase and through the little trap-door in the top of the table. Awkwardly performing my part, the squirrel bit me severely; I shrieked with pain, straightened my neck first, then my back, then my legs, overthrew the table, smashed every breakable article upon it, and rushed behind the curtain! The squirrel galloped off with the watch around his neck. PENTLAND was struck speechless, but if ever there was hooting and shouting in a mass of spectators, it was heard that night."

It would be tedious to trace BARNUM's route as a traveling showman. In June 4, 1838, having disbanded the company, he arrived in New-York, with $2,500 which he had made and saved. He advertised for a partner, joined a manufacturer of paste-blacking, cologne water, and bear's grease: opened a manufactory in the Bowery; dissolved partnership in January, 1840; and was swindled out of the price of his interest, in a very ingenious manner. But some men have immense vitality,—so with BARNUM in business. Early in 1840 he opened the saloon in Vauxhall Garden, on the stage of which Miss MARY TAYLOR made her first public appearance. In August, he closed the establishment and went with a mixed company of performers on a tour through the West and South, made some money, returned to New-York in April 1841, and resolved never again to be an itinerant showman.

Again he entered into the bookselling business in an office then on the site of the present Nassau Bank, and within a few yards of the tumultuous corner in which are now located the offices of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. He had another touch at the Vauxhall Saloon, and, when he closed it, became "Dramatic Censor," (or advertisement and puff-notice scribe,) to the Bowery Amphitheatre, at $4 a week! He scribbled a little for the Sunday press also, which was not then at all equal to what it now is. At last, (and the details are curious, though too long for quotation,) he succeeded in becoming proprietor of the American Museum, then as now at the corner of Broadway and Ann-street. This was in December, 1841; the price was $12,000; BARNUM had neither money nor property; but, by that personal economy and great energy, paid the whole purchase-money out of the profits of his first year. In his enumeration of the improvements, (and they are many,) which he has made in the Museum, it is quite "humbug" to boast of "the Moral Drama" being a principal feature in the Lecture room. There is no such room, but there is a pretty little theatre, at which twice a day dramas of various descriptions are performed, to large and very mixed audiences. BARNUM says, not unreasonably:

"If I have exhibited a questionable dead mermaid in my Museum, it should not be overlooked that I have also exhibited camelopards, a rhinoceros, grisly bears, orang-outangs, great serpents, etc., about which there could be no mistake because they were alive; and I should hope that a little "clap trap" occasionally, in the way of transparencies, flags, exaggerated pictures, and puffing advertisements, might find an offset in a wilderness of wonderful, instructive, and amusing realities."

The Fejee Mermaid, generally supposed to have been manufactured by BARNUM, or to his order, was palmed upon him—he says. History runs thus:

"Early in the Summer of 1842, MOSES KIMBALL, Esq., the popular proprietor of the Boston Museum, came to New-York and exhibited to me what purported to be a mermaid. He stated that he had bought it of a sailor whose father, while in Calcutta in 1817 as captain of a Boston ship, (of which Captain JOHN ELLERY was principal owner,) had purchased it, believing it to be a preserved specimen of veritable mermaid, obtained, as he was assured, from Japanese sailors. Not doubting that it would prove as surprising to others as it had been to himself, and hoping to make a rare speculation of it as an extraordinary curiosity, he appropriated $6,000 of the ship's money to the purchase of it, left the ship in charge of the mate, and went to London.

"He did not realize his expectations, and returned to Boston. Still believing that his curiosity was a genuine animal and therefore highly valuable, he preserved it with great care, not stinting himself in the expense of keeping it insured, though reëngaged as ship's captain under his former employers to reimburse the sum taken from their funds to pay for the mermaid. He died possessing no other property, and his only son and heir, who placed a low estimate on his father's purchase, sold it to Mr. KIMBALL, who brought it to New-York for my inspection."

BARNUM's naturalist doubted the authenticity of the animal, for he "did not believe in mermaids." BARNUM, who saw that money might be made, incontinently believed in mermaids, and hired the specimen. The difficulty was to coax the public into the same belief. Letters appeared in the newspapers about a "certain Dr. GRIFFIN, agent of the Lyceum of Natural History in London, recently from Pernambuco, who had in his possession a most remarkable curiosity, being nothing less than a veritable mermaid, taken among the Fejee Islands, and preserved in China, where the Doctor had bought it at a high figure for the Lyceum of Natural History."

This notice, with variations, appeared in three New-York papers, and

"A few days subsequently to the publication of this thrice-repeated announcement, Mr. LYMAN (who was my employé in the case of JOICE HETH) was duly registered at one of the principal hotels in Philadelphia as Dr. GRIFFIN, of Pernambuco for London. His gentlemanly, dignified, yet social manners and liberality, gained him a fine reputation for a few days; and when he paid his bill one afternoon, preparatory to leaving for New-York the next day, he expressed his thanks to the landlord for special attention and courtesy. 'If you will step to my room,' said LYMAN *alias* GRIFFIN, 'I will permit you to see something that will surprise you.' Whereupon the landlord was shown the most extraordinary curiosity in the world—a mermaid. He was so highly gratified and interested that he earnestly begged permission to introduce certain friends of his, including several editors, to view the wonderful specimen.

"'Although it is no interest of mine,' said the curiosity-hunter, 'the Lyceum of Natural History, of which I am agent, will not be injured by granting the courtesy you request.' And so an appointment was made for the evening.

"The result might easily be gathered from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia papers a day or two subsequently to that interview with the mermaid. Suffice it to say that the plan worked admirably, and the Philadelphia press aided the press of New York in awakening a wide-reaching and increasing curiosity to see the mermaid.

"I may as well confess that those three communications from the South were written by myself, and forwarded to friends of mine, with instructions respectively to mail them, each on the day of its date. This fact and the corresponding post-marks did much to prevent suspicion of a hoax, and the New-York editors thus unconsciously contributed to my arrangements for bringing the mermaid into public notice."

Then the mermaid was brought to New-York, privately shown to editors and others by Dr. GRIFFIN, and duly paragraphed. The greatest curiosity, as we think, was that LYMAN, who was well known in New-York as the exhibitor of Joyce Heth, should not have been recognized when he reappeared there as Dr. GRIFFIN. We do not understand it.

BARNUM does not wonder that those reporters and editors who examined the mermaid should have believed in it:

"Nor is this to be wondered at, since, *if it was a work of art*, (oh, Mr. BARNUM!) the monkey and fish were so nicely conjoined that no human eye could detect the point where the junction was formed. The spine of the fish proceeded in a straight and apparently unbroken line to the base of the skull—the hair of the animal was found growing several inches down on the shoulders of the fish, and the application of a microscope absolutely revealed what seemed to be minute fish scales lying in myriads amidst the hair. The teeth and formation of the fingers and hands differed materially from those of any monkey or orang-outang ever discovered, while the location of the fins was different from those of any species of the fish tribe known to naturalists. The animal was an ugly, dried-up, black-looking, and diminutive specimen, about three feet long. Its mouth was open, its tail turned over, and its arms thrown up, giving it the appearance of having died in great agony."

Safely protected in a glass case, from minute examination, the *pseudo-mermaid*, (an ingenious Japanese manufacture, composed of the upper part of a monkey and the lower part of a fish,) was duly exhibited by GRIFFIN, *alias* LYMAN, as having been "taken in a fisherman's net at the Fejee Islands." He used to add, gravely, "It lived upwards of three hours after its capture." Mr. BARNUM adds:

"The mermaid was afterwards exhibited in various parts of the country, and finally returned to its owner, Mr. KIMBALL, who has ever since given it a prominent niche in his truly beautiful and attractive "Boston Museum." There it will remain until the 31st of March, 1855. On the 1st of April next, (a most appropriate day,) it will again make its appearance in my American Museum, New-York, where it will remain until January 1, 1856, to the admiration and astonishment, no doubt, of many thousand persons. On the 1st of January, 1856, the mysterious lady-fish will again take up her old quarters under the guardianship of her owner, Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, (he having recently been elected to the State Senate, and thus acquired the title,) and from that period the Fejee Mermaid will be installed as a prominent and interesting *fixture* in the Boston Museum.

"That 'her ladyship' was an attractive feature, may be inferred from these facts and figures:

"The receipts of the American Museum for the four weeks immediately preceding the exhibition of the mermaid, amounted to $1,272. During the first four weeks of the mermaid's exhibition, the receipts amounted to $3,341 93."

Here pause we for the present. In our desire to let Mr. BARNUM tell his own story, respecting the various "humbugs," (as the public will call them,) we have occupied more space than we had calculated for.

The second and concluding notice will be more racy, as regards the quality of the Barnum Confessions, than the present is. We shall have to give the history of "General Tom Thumb;" his first appearance; his training; his European tour, with its personal incidents; and an elucidation of the manner in which Mr. BARNUM "worked the oracle" on his behalf. Also, the JENNY LIND speculation. Add to this the Woolly Horse—the "Grand Buffalo Hunt" at Hoboken—BARNUM's Agricultural mistakes, (potatoes and grafts)—the mixed career of the Fire Annihilator—the notable adventure of the *Illustrated News*—the Presidency of the Crystal Palace—and personal recollections of considerable interest.

Decidedly, therefore, we must have a second notice of this "book of the Season."

Indian Murders in the West.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1854.

News has just reached here that the mail carriers in charge of the mail from Utah were attacked and murdered on the 13th November, at Dripp's Trading Post, six miles this side of Fort Laramie, by a party of Sioux Indians. The names of the individuals killed are JAMISON, JAMES, WHEELER and HACKET, four in all. CHARLES A. KINCAID, formerly of this city, was passenger in the mail wagon, and was shot and pierced with four arrows and left for dead. I am not at all satisfied that the Indians were at the bottom of this horrible assassination. The mail bags were cut open and rifled of their contents—an act not likely to be perpetrated by the Indians. Ten thousand five hundred dollars were taken from KINCAID. This is another evidence that white scoundrels were concerned in these murders and robberies. You will remember the fracas which occurred a little time since between some soldiers at Laramie and some of the Sioux Indians. My conjecture is that one or more villains have taken advantage of the Indian propensity to revenge injuries to induce them to murder the mail carriers, so that their white friends could rob the bags of their contents. The mail carriers outward bound found the bodies and the remains of the mail in the hands of the men belonging to DRIPP's party. Meeting there no escort they have returned. Seven mules were driven off and one killed in this skrimmage.

Yours, L.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

The latest dates from Valparaiso are to the 30th of October.

In Chili the Police and Post-Office Departments were about to be reformed, and a commission was preparing to proceed to England in order, if possible to promote colonization. The silver and copper mines had been very prosperous. It has been ascertained that the late census was very faulty, and that the population is quite 2,000,000, instead of 1,400,000, as stated. Trade was very dull at Valparaiso, but was expected soon to revive.

Bolivia.

The Peruvian papers state that the Congress of Bolivia has authorized BELZU to declare war against Peru, and voted him supplies for eight thousand additional troops for that purpose.

Peru.

The latest Callao dates are to Nov. 10. There is no news worth printing.

The Cocos Island Treasure.

The capital stock of the company which was fitted out from San Francisco for the purpose of prosecuting a search for a recovery alleged to have been buried on Cocos Island many years since, was $550,000, divided into 22,000 shares, of $2,500 each. The estimated value of the treasure which they seek is $15,000,000. Cocos Island is a small island in the Pacific Ocean, about 750 miles distant, in a southwesterly direction, from Panama. The statements relative to the burial of the treasure in that secluded spot are as follows: In the year 1816, the Mexicans were in a state of revolution against their mother country, Spain. The Spanish Viceroy, alarmed at the bold front of the insurgents, determined to send home for security as many of the Government treasures as possible. To this end he gathered together an immense amount of bullion, jewels and other valuables, and being afraid of the buccaneers of the Caribbean Sea, resolved to send them home by the way of Manilla, and accordingly the treasure was shipped from Acapulco on board a Spanish galleon.

Previous to this Buenos Ayres had also revolted against Spain, and a number of privateers had been fitted out under the Buenos Ayres flag, to prey upon the richly freighted galleons of Spain. One of these privateers doubled Cape Horn. Her crew mutinied, and the captain and officers were put ashore at Valparaiso. The vessel continued on her cruise. After taking several prizes, dissension arose among the men, and sixteen of their number stole away from the rest in one of the captured ships, carrying with them a large amount of the prize money. These sixteen men fell in with and obtained possession of the Spanish galleon which had sailed from Acapulco. They found the amount of treasure on board of her so vast that they determined to secrete the greater part of it, and accordingly buried it on the island. Not long afterwards their vessel was lost, some of the crew captured by a man-of-war, and the rest scattered to the four quarters of the globe.

Being without character, influence or money, none of them were able individually to go in search of the hidden wealth. In 1815 two of them laid the affair before the English Admiralty, but without success. One man, named CHAPLAIN, then addressed himself to private individuals, and succeeded in organizing an expedition. On the way, however, the schooner in which the party sailed was lost off Agua Dulce, on the South American coast. CHAPLAIN was afterwards taken sick and died, but before his death confided to the doctor who attended him, full particulars regarding the capture, value and place of burial of the treasure. According to his account there were buried, besides an immense quantity of silver dollars, chiefly in bags, five hundred boxes of doubloons, one thousand in each box, which would alone make up the enormous sum of eight millions of dollars. Besides this there were gold bars, sword scabbards, watches, chronometers and many rich ornaments studded with precious stones.

All this information, together with many other important details, is in the possession of the commandant of the present expedition. He visited the island many years since, and is familiar with its localities. Of late years he has made several unavailing attempts to find the treasure. A year since he expended all his funds in the purchase of a vessel, but putting into a Spanish American port on the way, his vessel was confiscated. He escaped with the loss of all his property, and upon his return penniless to San Francisco, succeeded in interesting some gentlemen on the subject, and the present expedition was formed. He is said to be a shrewd intelligent sea captain, and the utmost confidence is reposed in his ability to make the wished-for discovery. The schooner *Julius Pringle*, which was fitted out by the company, sailed from San Francisco on the 22d of August last, and her crew have doubtless, ere this, discovered the treasure, or given up the search.

The proprietor of the Islands, Capt. Ross, died the 30th of May last. About 28 years ago, the Netherlands Government ceded the Islands to Capt. Ross, for valuable services rendered the Dutch, since which period he has been resident there with his family. Capt. Ross died at ten o'clock in the morning of the 26th May, and his wife expired at three o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. Ross was within a few weeks of completing his 70th year.

THE LAST OF THE TRIBE.—The Nantucket *Enquirer* says that "a native Indian, by the name of ABRAHAM QUARY, the last of one of the aboriginal tribe which formerly inhabited this Island, died on the 25th ult."

Great Fire in Baltimore—Loss $150,000 to $200,000.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 11.

One of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in this city for a long time, broke out on Saturday evening last, about 5 o'clock, in the warehouse of J. MCGOWAN & SONS, on Baltimore-street, one door south from Paca, which, ere it was checked, destroyed seven buildings, besides injuring three others to a considerable extent, and causing a loss estimated in the whole at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Owing to the scarcity of water and the fact of the building in which the fire originated containing a large quantity of various kinds of liquors—which greatly added to the progress of the fire—in the short space of one hour from the discovery of the fire, the entire block from Eutaw-street to Paca, with the exception of the Eutaw House on one side, and the warehouse of CLARK & BRO. on the other, was a mass of ruins, as were also the almost entire contents of the various buildings.

The first building destroyed was occupied by J. MCGOWAN & SONS, grocery and liquor dealers. The fire broke out in the third story of their warehouse, and from its timely discovery they were enabled to have removed therefrom some $1,500 worth of their stock, the whole of which they have estimated at from $9,000 to $10,000. They have a policy of insurance in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company for $6,000. The building was owned by CLARK & BRO., and insured in the Equitable Insurance Company.

The fire then communicated to the warehouse of CLARK & BRO., flour dealers, on the west adjoining, and the building occupied by Messrs. KNABE, GAEHLE & Co., piano manufacturers on the east. The loss of CLARK & BROTHERS was slight, neither the building or stock sustaining much damage. Messrs. KNABE, GAEHLE & Co. suffered considerable loss, amounting as near as we could learn to about $16,000, on which there was an insurance of $6,000. Nearly 100 piano cases were among the property destroyed. This building was owned by Messrs. DEAKELY & FENTON, and insured in the Equitable Insurance Company.

The building next adjoining was occupied by Messrs. NEWSHAM & Co., iron railing manufacturers, whose loss in stock is from $5,000 to $6,000, upon which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Messrs. RIDMAN & SONS, and insured in the Equitable Insurance Company. From this the flames communicated to the building adjoining, occupied by Messrs. MILLS & MURRAY as a feed store. They estimate their loss at $3,000, upon which they have a policy for $1,700 in the Firemen's Insurance Company. This building was owned by Messrs. SMITH & NICODEMUS, and also insured in the Equitable Insurance Company.

The next building destroyed was that occupied by Messrs. MILLS & BROTHERS, stove and tin-ware manufacturers, who sustained a loss of from $5,000 to $6,000, on which they have an insurance of $1,000 in a New-York office. The building was owned by THOMAS R. MATTHEWS, and insured in the Equitable Insurance Co. Messrs. ROTHROCK & PEACOCK, tinners and roofers, who occupied the next adjoining building, sustained a heavy loss, upon which there was no insurance, their policy upon their stock having expired about one week since. The building was owned by J. HOWARD MCHENRY, Esq., and covered by insurance in the Equitable Insurance Co.

The foregoing were all four story buildings. From these the fire communicated to two one-story buildings, occupied by Mr. CASPER, cedar cooper; and Mr. OSLER, tin ware manufacturer, the first of whom sustained a slight loss, with no insurance. The loss of OSLER was also trifling (and he is insured in the Baltimore Insurance Company. The heat from the building occupied by Mr. MCGOWAN & SONS, fired that in the rear, fronting on Paca-street, and occupied by Messrs. KAHLER & MESSERSMITH, flour, grain, and feed dealers, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. One end of their warehouse was stove in by the falling of the rear warehouses on Baltimore street. They estimated their loss in grain destroyed and damaged, and injury to building, at from $2,000 to $3,000, which is covered by insurance in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company. A stable adjoining was also slightly damaged by fire.

The fine hotel known as the Eutaw House, it was thought, would also fall a prey to the fury of the devouring element, but it was saved by tearing away from adjoining it all combustible material, and keeping it constantly saturated with water. As to the origin of the fire all is yet mere speculation, though the occupants of the building first destroyed attribute it to incendiarism, as no fire, to their knowledge, had been used in that portion of it in which the flames were first discovered.

Sandwich Islands Annexation.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Gen. WILLIAM MILLER, the British Consul General at the Sandwich Islands, recently made a long speech to the King of the Islands, on the subject of annexation to the United States. He took the trouble to assure His Majesty that the institutions of the United States were demoralizing—that in our country, especially in California, the printing press and school-house had failed of their mission—that wild riot and crime pervade the community—that there is no real protection to persons or property under our Government—and that the effect of annexation would be to make slaves of the natives. These and such like suggestions, with a sufficient filling in of bombast concerning certain features of the British Constitution, made up a speech which has been copied and read to the great amusement of the public in this country, and with a very general feeling of satisfaction that all diplomatic dunces are not representatives of the United States, that the impertinence and folly of our SICKLES, SOULES and BORLANDS, has been rivaled, if not eclipsed, by somebody not an American.

A valued correspondent at Honolulu, in a private letter, mentions some interesting facts concerning Gen. MILLER. He is old and irritable; he has been accustomed to unquestionable authority in his previous military service in Peru, and he suffers much, at times, from the effects of old wounds, one of them a ball through the lungs, *received at the battle of New-Orleans*. Perhaps that bullet from behind the cotton bales, may have had something to do with his excessive cordiality towards the Yankees.

Our correspondent writes on another point of some importance. The New-York *Tribune*, last Summer, charged Mr. GREGG, U.S. Commissioner, with trying to "*jew* KAMEHAMEHA," and negotiating in favor of the Slave power. This our correspondent (and we consider him most excellent authority) flatly denies. He says "Mr. GREGG is universally understood here to have been in his negotiations and in his sentiments, very straight forward, manly and liberal—*American*, and in no wise sectional or *sectarian*. So I venture to say both the native Government and the American residents think."

The question of Sandwich Island annexation is evidently approaching a crisis. There seems to be no reason to doubt that a treaty has been drawn up, and at the last accounts was waiting signatures. From the best of our information, both private and public, we are inclined to believe that the treaty, if negotiated, will provide for the admission of the Islands as a Free State. Whether our present Senate will *ratify* a treaty which will add to their number two more non-slaveholding Senators, is another question.

A SERIOUS CASE OF SEA-SICKNESS.—The ship *Triton*, which sailed from this port Nov. 22, and returned on account of being leaky, brought back a young man, a "green hand," who was so badly affected by sea-sickness as to be not only unable to stand, but with difficulty could speak. He was carried to the Sailors' Home, and although every want was administered to by its keeper, Mr. STUBBS, together with the best of medical assistance, doubts exist as to his recovery. The ship was absent fourteen days, and during that time he was unable to retain the least nourishment. His name is ROBERT MURPHY, and belongs in the town of Rowena, Oneida Co., N. Y.—*New-Bedford Mercury*.

MELANCHOLY INSANITY.—We are informed that A. B. WYNKOOP, once a prominent citizen of Waukegan, and the pioneer editor in that young city, is now an inmate of an insane asylum in California. He had become a believer in "Spiritualism," so called, and the spirits had invited him to knock down every person whom he heard doubting the truth of the spiritual theory. He attempted to obey the command so often and persistently that no resource was left but to lock him up in a mad-house, where he now is, a hopeless lunatic.—[Chicago Tribune.

THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.—This Yard, (says the Portsmouth *Globe*,) presents a busy aspect, over 1,400 workmen being industriously employed. The work in progress includes the following: Building the two new war steamers *Colorado* and *Roanoke*, fitting out the *Raritan*, *Potomac* and *Constellation*; building a large, handsome, new Navy Store-house; getting in preparation the building of an extensive foundry.

NEW-YORK CITY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

Mr. J. G. Kohl on American Maps.

On Thursday New-York University evening at the the American Geographical and Statistical Society held its regular monthly meeting. Hon. George Bancroft, President, occupied the Chair. After some unimportant business by the Council, the Society went into session. The Secretary acknowledged donations to its Library within the past month of several valuable works presented by Senator Fish of New-York, and Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute.

Hiram Barney, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the President of this Society be requested to prepare a petition to be signed by himself and the other officers, praying Congress to instruct and empower the Secretary of the Navy to fit out an expedition next Spring consisting of a propeller and a store ship, fully officered, manned and equipped, for the purpose, (intended chartering and purchasing such vessels, if necessary,) to search for and relieve Commander Kane and his party, who were detailed by the United States Government in the Spring of 1853 to make scientific and geographical explorations within the Arctic Circle, and whose absence is prolonged beyond the anticipated term.

Remarks were made by several persons, showing the deepest interest in the welfare of Commander Kane and his companions. Mr. Grinnell, who was in attendance, to numerous inquiries as to the latest intelligence received from the expedition, could only answer that he was unable to communicate anything beyond what was already known. The ensuing preamble and resolution was read by S. DeWitt Bloodgood, Esq.

Whereas, The many fatal and recent disasters by shipwreck on the coast of New-York and New-Jersey, have excited the deepest interest and sympathy in the public mind, and as the life-saving establishments and stations now existing under the patronage of the merchants of this City and of Congress are not organized under a general responsible head;

Resolved, That the Society respectfully memorialize the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of the appointment of a general agent who shall have the supervision and control of the life-saving establishments, their apparatus and management, under the instruction of the department, to the end that the system may be thoroughly organized, not only for the sake of humanity and the interests of commerce, but also for the purpose of obtaining facts, estimates and tables, important in their connection with the subject of commercial statistics.

Mr. Bloodgood accompanied the resolution with explanatory remarks respecting the present lamentable deficiency in the life-saving establishments on our coast. The system, he said, was not thorough. There were only twenty-seven in all, and besides being universally ill furnished and ineffective, they had no definite combined head to report to. He thought this effected, as contemplated in the resolution, would bring about the needed reform. The resolution was referred to the Council.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Francis L. Hawks, D.D. *Vice-President*—Henry Grinnell, M. F. Maury, L.L.D., U.S.N., Alexander W. Bradford. *Treasurer*—Ridley Watts. *Recording Secretary*—Archibald Russell. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Henry V. Poor. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—S. DeWitt Bloodgood. *Librarian*—M. Dudley Bean. *Council*—J. Romeyn Brodhead, Henry E. Pierrepont, Hiram Barney, John D. Jones, Cambridge Livingston, John Jay, Marshall Lefferts, R. A. Witthaus.

Mr. Bancroft, accompanied with brief and fitting remarks, tendered his resignation of the position he had so long held as presiding officer of the society. Resolutions were passed regretting his declination of reëlection and thanks for the able manner he had discharged the incumbent duties of his position.

MR. KOHL ON AMERICAN MAPS.

The society was now entertained by a long and able paper read by Mr. J. G. Kohl, the distinguished traveler and historian. The subjects it embraced were of vast scope and of special interest to the geographical student. It was mainly descriptive of a journey through portions of Europe and Asia. He accompanied the same with maps—over twelve hundred in number—showing the geographical condition of many portions of this country, visited by him, as they were centuries ago, and as gathered from careful study of earliest maps. We give briefly some of the more interesting facts.

The original design, Mr. Kohl said, which led to his having accumulated so large a collection of maps as that he had the honor to lay before their body, was to enable him to write a comprehensive history of the progressive discovery of America from the earliest to the latest times, and procuring for such a work a solid basis, so far as cartography can give such a basis. Those researches, he said, had to be commenced in Europe, while they could only be finished in America. All the first reports and maps of America, he said, were sent over to Europe and deposited in the archives and libraries of the Old Countries, where will be found the original of every document which time has left undestroyed—the most precious manuscripts and the rarest prints appertaining to this continent.

Mr. Kohl began his collection of maps, he said, in his own native country, Germany. From the first, he alleged, Germany took not a small part in the work of the discovery of America. Columbus himself received light from German astronomers. Magellan and other Spanish discoverers were accompanied by German adventurers, who, afterwards returning to their country, became authors and map-makers. A great part of South America was given by the Emperor to the merchants of Augsburg, and they sent their captains and agents to explore and conquer it. The King of Spain, Charles I, who was also Emperor of Germany, resided often on the Rhine and Danube, and received here the reports and maps of his conquerors and explorers. The printing-press, a German invention, was nowhere more eager and active than there to echo and copy, to translate and preserve the reports of the New World. What is more, at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, nearly half of all the owners and mechanics of printing establishments throughout the whole of Europe were Germans. These and other circumstances, he stated, explained the fact that we find American historical and geographical documents dispersed over the whole of Germany. Nuremburg, for instance has that famous globe drawn by the hand of the illustrious Knight, Governor and Navigator Behaim, which is so very valuable, because we possess in it one of those representations by which Columbus traced his course through the ocean westward. Weimar has the original of that most precious map of America, which was presented to the Emperor Charles V. by the Spanish cosmopolite, Ribeiro, and which is cotemporary with the discovery of Peru. Pizarro's first excursions are painted upon it. After citing numerous other additional facts of similar character and interest relative to Germany, Mr. Kohl directed the attention of those present to the extensive map collection of France bearing upon the same important subject; more especially as connected with North America. Paris he mentioned as containing three very extensive depositories of maps: the great Imperial Library, the richest of the world; the Dépôt de la Marine, and the Dépôt de la Guerre. There were also, he said, rich collections to be found in some of the old French seaports: Dieppe, St. Malo, La Rochelle, and others which sent in early times to America so many vessels, pirates and Canadian conquerors. Many great families retained in their castles often most splendid collections of private maps.

The British Museum, London, was described as inconceivably rich in its amassed treasures of maps; the catalogue alone of the manuscript maps filling three large octavo volumes. Among these were old Greek, Arabian and Italian maps, illustrating the ideas of the learned on the construction of the world before Columbus. Included in the list are also many of the oldest Spanish and Portuguese discovery maps. But we cannot follow Mr. Kohl in his explorations among libraries and private collections of Europe, interesting as they were.

The exhibition of general maps of the world made before the discovery of Columbus, displayed in this connection by Mr. Kohl, were of most entertaining character, as showing the state then of cosmographic knowledge and conception, and the anxiety [illegible] displayed to harmonize the systems prevalent, previous and subsequent to the time of Columbus. Old prejudices were slow in giving way to new truths.

Some discursive remarks were here most happily introduced touching the condition of the cosmographic art in the middle ages; the monks, the ecclesiastical writers, and others of the early period of the middle ages he stated as having devoted much attention to cosmography and mapmaking. Their maps are to be found dispersed in many old manuscripts, sometimes annexed to bibles, and sometimes to copies of old Greek and Roman geographies. In the most barbarous period of the middle ages the Arabs numbered among themselves many distinguished geographers. Their maps, to some considerable extent, were copied in the Oriental countries. After the Arabs, commerce and art flourished in Italy. In the latter centuries of the middle ages, most beautiful maps of the world were made in Venice, Geneva, Florence, &c. In Sicily, the Bohemian Islands, in Spain and Portugal, mapmaking became, with the extension of navigation and commerce, a more and more general study and occupation, so that many, and even Columbus himself, got a livelihood by it. Some of these maps will be found in every library throughout the whole of Europe. It is highly entertaining to observe, as shown by the sizes of maps here exhibited, the various discoveries as they progressed—how island after island became known, and how the knowledge of that ocean which was called by the Arabs and Europeans the "Waters of Darkness" extended by degrees towards the West. A most remarkable feature upon these maps is the appearance of the fabulous island, Antilia, and in which may be seen the first dawn of America itself. The collection also showed how varying were the ideas of geographers as to the configuration of the northwestern countries of Scandinavia, Britannica, Iceland, Greenland, &c. Very often, and for a long time, Greenland and other parts of America were put down as appendices of Europe. It was not even till some centuries after Columbus that all these cosmographic follies and errors were corrected, and the great gulf which here separates the two continents was clearly shown and discovered.

Behrings Straits formed the subject of quite prolonged remarks. The question as to the early passage of this Strait by the Chinese and Japanese and their settlement of America he had tried to get some light on from old Chinese and Japanese maps. There is no doubt of the passage, and their knowledge thus derived or a distant large Eastern country. From these same parts also set out in later times a segregate discovery of America by Europeans, that by the Russians, which we call an American discovery from the West, as the one by the Spaniards we call one from the East. The early ideas and speculations of cosmographers on this part of the world were represented as extremely contradictory and fanciful. Imaginary continental bridges extending from one country to the other were laid down. On some maps will be such bridge laid out, over which is written, "Over this bridge the ten lost Israelitic tribes marched from Asia to America." But map-makers who adopted such a bridge found it necessary to support the theory that the American Indians descended from the Jews.

Mr. Kohl protracted his remarks further upon this subject.

The attention of the Geographical Society was now called to the concluding subject of Mr. Kohl's paper—his collection of American maps. This collection was very numerous, and those giving the earliest supposed geographical outlines of this continent commanded special attention, as showing the many curious and erroneous impressions under which geographers then labored. America was at first presented as a great peninsula of Asia, mixed up, and joined with Japan, China, &c. Maps were shown in which China is as the closest neighborhood to Mexico, on which the great Rio Colorado of California takes its source in Siberia, and where the Tartars and their horses and camels are represented about the Rocky Mountains. A Chinese was also shown with his yellow shoes and trowsers, and pointed bonnet, standing upright in the midst of the Appalachian Mountains, and not far from him the portrait of an elephant. Further maps showed that by degrees America disjoins herself from Asia. Japan keeps on the march to the West, and the Tartars, Chinese, and elephants by and by disappear. Similar and not less interesting changes, errors and gradual rectifications, were shown as great traditional continents, keeping their ground for fifty years or more and then shrinking away to small islands; unnatural prolongations of the coast melting away, &c. But even these blunders, he thought, should not be regarded as insignificant or despicable, as in philosophy and science they were only links in the great chain of events. With the assistance of his map, Mr. Kohl thus led his hearers to the study and contemplation of the myriad geographical changes in the American Continent—giving many facts of great interest relative to its rivers and mountains, closing with a concise delineation of the general past condition of this vast realm and its progress and destiny. He was listened to throughout with marked attention.

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER.

Case of Stephen T. Beale—Second Meeting of Dentists.

A second meeting of the Dentists of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City was held on Friday, at the Dental Academy, Bond-street. A large number of the Dental profession were in attendance, and Dr. C. C. Allen was called to preside. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman, as being a further scientific discussion of the same subject that was considered at the previous meeting—the effect of ether and chloroform as anæsthetic agents to produce vagaries in the minds of those taking them, and the bearing of such facts upon the case of Dr. Beale.

Dr. Ambler offered a resolution to the purport that it was inexpedient for the dentists of New-York and vicinity composing the meeting to express an opinion either for or against the innocence or guilt of Dr. Beale. Remarks were made by Drs. Ambler, Gunning and Scoville, strongly urging the passage of the resolution, on the ground that it was better Philadelphia dentists should take the lead in a matter bearing so closely upon their interests—that it was impertinent New York dentists, as a body, should interfere, and especially to influence Executive power, and that such course would operate prejudicial rather than benefit Dr. Beale.

Replies ensued by several in opposition to the resolution contending that New York dentists, and all dentists, were deeply interested in the case of Dr. Beale, as bearing upon their own reputations and position, and that, besides being a humanitary act simply toward Dr. Beale, it was a duty owing to the public to make known the facts proposed to be elicited that they may urge the propriety and degree of safety or danger in permitting further administration to themselves of ether and chloroform. The resolution or motion was laid on the table.

The Chairman now announced that in compliance with the call of the meeting, they would proceed to hear such statements as any present might have to give, the result of professional experience and observation as to the effects to produce vagaries of mind of ether and chloroform. In consideration of the large number present it was moved that those only not in attendance at the previous meeting are called upon to give statements, and that they confine themselves to facts bearing direct upon the case of Dr. Beale. To facilitate expedition, the names were called in alphabetical order. The first statement offered was by Dr. Allen, the President, as follows. His administration of ether and chloroform, he said, was exceedingly limited; he had given them to children mainly and to some adults. He was unable to state any case in his experience bearing for or against the case of Dr. Beale. He had never known a patient conscious of what was going on, that was not capable of physical assistance.

Dr. Blaisdell gave his experience in the use of ether and chloroform as being very extensive. He had spent some years in the Hospitals of New-Orleans and Mobile. He had often administered ether or chloroform to twenty patients in a day. Some under their effect were passive, and some exceedingly violent. Strange hallucinations were often shown. Ladies not unfrequently showed evidences of strong amorous feeling—would hang about the neck and kiss the operator. He gave an instance where a lady thought improper liberties had been taken, and she continued to think so to this day. He remarked he was not surprised when he heard of Dr. Beale's case. His own observation convinced him it would be difficult to dispel the pervading impression produced on the mind while under the effect of ether or chloroform.

Dr. Curtis read a letter from Dr. Clark, of Newark, N. J., detailing the influence of ether in two cases, as recently administered by him. One of these was that of a patient who strided violently across the room, vociferating that the extraction of his tooth hurt him very much, when not a tooth had been touched. The other was that of a patient laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. He thought that the operator had subjected him to a long and severe race, and the latter stated it was impossible to make him believe otherwise.

Dr. Covill stated that he understood ether was administered to Miss Mudge, and as the design of the meeting was to hear statements showing similar effect and vagary of mind in others, and the consequent degree of reliability to be given to Miss Mudge's testimony, as influenced by the administration of this agent, he thought it best, as bearing more directly upon the case of Dr. Beale, that the Dentists present, in detailing the facts of their experience, should give the greatest possible prominency to the effects of ether. It was well known, he said, by the dental profession that the effects of ether and chloroform were different. Chloroform was more exhilirating. As for his own experience he had never met with such strongly marked cases as were specified by some at the last meeting, or as shown in the statements of one or two who had preceded him. One thing he might say, no two were seldom affected alike. He had given ether in some cases when not a single external expression would be manifest, but perfectly subdued and unconscious. They would be like a dead person, and for the time could have no knowledge of what was passing. Others, again, would be less influenced; the extent depending of course upon the degree of etheration, but uniformly on extraction of the tooth, consciousness would return. He had never, however, witnessed anything either in the conduct of lady or gentleman bearing the least approach to impropriety. He mentioned the case of a young lady who was put under the influence of ether to have a tooth extracted; she was perfectly resistless of effort, experienced not the slightest pain, and to all external seeming was perfectly unconscious—yet a remark he made to a person present, in a very low whisper on the point of pulling the tooth was distinctly remembered.

Dr. Clark said he administered ether three or four months after its introduction, and then abandoned it. He was not aware of any case in his own practice of hallucination of mind remaining after the effects of ether had passed away. Ladies had, however, often acted extremely ridiculous. As to the case of Dr. Beale, he deemed the result of the trial grossly unjust. Miss Mudge he considered an irrational witness, and that Dr. Beale never should have been convicted on her testimony alone uncorroborated by the testimony of any other.

Relative to any expression of feeling or proposed conduct to relieve their brother Dentist, he sincerely hoped those who could not coöperate in such course would at the least, refrain from doing anything hostile.

Dr. Foster coincided with the views expressed by Dr. Clark, as to the injustice of the verdict found against Dr. Beale. He thought, however, Dr. Beale committed a very great error in administering ether without assistance. For himself, he was happy to state he used neither ether or chloroform. One year's experience satisfied him that the end did not justify the means. Death was known occasionally to result from this administration. As illustration of the danger the dentist stood in, of having attributed to himself the cause of a patient's death from the administration of ether, he cited a case in his own practice, of a lady for whom he inserted a set of teeth. Subsequent to the insertion of the teeth, she called, he said, two or three times, to have some trifling alterations made. After the last visit, when he had completed the necessary alterations, she started to go to her home, in Brooklyn, and on her way was struck with paralysis, and died. He had no doubt, if he had administered, in this case, ether or chloroform, he would have been chargeable with her death. A case of a young lady was mentioned by Dr. F., illustrating what he thought, though not in point, as vital in its nature, and of the utmost importance to the dental profession in respect to unjust suspicions that might be excited against them, from peculiarly perplexing predicaments they may happen to be placed in, in the administration of ether and chloroform. The case was this: It was the first time he had administered ether to the lady in question. He found she was easily influenced—remarkably so—but, as the result proved, obstinate in recovery. She had rush of blood to the head, countenance became livid, with other painful symptoms. He was obliged to take her in his arms and lay her on the sofa, and in order to restore her to consciousness, open her dress, which, as it happened, opened in front. These facts, in connection with the circumstance that no third party was in attendance at the time, would, he thought, if any one in the least inclined to be suspicious, had entered at that crisis, certainly have hazarded his reputation. Professor Gilman was not a practicing dentist, but had administered frequently ether and chloroform in different obstetric cases. He had witnessed hallucinations but they were never permanent—often there would be no sensibility to the pain of labor and still consciousness be uninterrupted—again, sensibility would remain and no consciousness.

Dr. Griswold, of Williamsburg, stated he had been in the habit of administering ether for eight years past. He mentioned the fact of having given it not long since to a very powerful athletic man, the owner of a distillery in New-York. The patient, he said, inhaled ether till insensibility was produced, when all at once he started up like a complete maniac—fists clenched—pupils dilated—and giving utterance to most violent and profane language. Upon returning to consciousness it seems he thought he was in his distillery, and that one of his workmen had through carelessness produced some disarrangement of the machinery, and that he was swearing at the confounded blockhead. Had he not been convinced by the fact of finding himself in the dentist's office, and that no such accident as he supposed took place at his distillery he would have believed it a reality; it could not have been more real. He mentioned the case of a young lady who, under the influence of chloroform showed striking symptoms of affection, throwing her arms about his neck and endeavoring to pull his head down so that she might kiss him. Another lady patient he recollected throwing up her legs with other indecorous manifestations.

Dr Kingsley had administered ether or chloroform but seldom, and never only when a physician was in attendance. He had never witnessed any hallucination. He would be exceedingly loth, he said, to receive the testimony of a witness as to what transpired while under the influence of ether or chloroform.

Dr. Lord had given ether to fifty patients, never saw evidence of amorous excitement, had witnessed hallucination—some thought they were sailing, some riding, others again that they were suspended in the air.

Dr. Marvin, of Brooklyn, stated that the general effect of chloroform in cases in which he had administered it, was perfect stupefaction and insensibility. He told the case of a young lady who showed unequivocal signs of amorousness. She was easily brought under anæsthetic influence, but the effect was unusually transient. In the case of a man under the effect of ether, revelations, he stated, were made which the patient doubtless would have preferred to have kept to himself. He thought he was engaged at cards—got very angry thinking he was loosing—pulled off his coat, and, the Doctor said, he got pitching into him. He insisted all his teeth should be pulled, and said he would give $100 a tooth. Such volley of oaths as he uttered he had never heard before or since. In another case a lady had eleven teeth to be extracted. It took a large quantity of chloroform to effect her. After the first three teeth he was obliged to repeat the administration in each successive tooth before extraction. She screamed most violently. She thought we had her head squeezed in between the hinges of a gate, and were pounding her—and that afterwards we threw her among a drove of cattle, and that they were hooking her to death. For two weeks she said on retiring she would see the gate and cattle.

Dr. Main had given ether and chloroform in a large number of cases. Hallucination of some kind was a *frequent* attendant. He cited several instances—the first, Dr. Thayer, of Twenty-sixth-street, who had several teeth extracted, and after the operation demanded of him $10. He thought he had been driving the chariot drawn by four gray horses at the Hippodrome and had beat the black horses, and that he was winner of $10, having bet that amount. Another case, Isaac Bronson, of New-York, thought he was driving his fast team, eating, smoking and drinking. Another thought he had been locked up in the Tombs and wanted the Doctor to go his bail. Another, Mr. James, of No. 60 Bond-street, thought he was taking supper at Knapp's—smashed a bottle or two, and had a general good time—but thought it was worth the money. Another case, a lady now married, to whom he had given ether twice before and three times after marriage, he mentioned as laboring under a rather curious delusion. When she was single she thought she was married and had a baby, now that she is married and has a baby, she thinks herself single and having no baby. Another lady thought she had been riding on the Bloomingdale road with her husband, that the carriage was upset, and one of her limbs fractured. A boy thought that he was fishing. A lady thought she was buying new shoes. A woman, whose limb was being amputated, thought she was eating cake. Another thought she was planting flowers. An Irish girl, a Catholic, pronounced the priest and her religion a humbug. Dr. M. regretted that the unfortunate position of a brother dentist should alone seemingly have rendered necessary a statement of such facts as were being made. He considered them, aside from their special intended bearing upon the case of Dr. Beale, of highest importance, and might be connected with physiological science. As deciding the question of hallucination, they were facts that could not *be got over*.

Dr. Roof had administered chloroform frequently, but always made it a point to have some one present. Never saw anything like indecorousness, except, perhaps, in one case very slight manifestations. Some cases he had had of hallucination, but returning consciousness immediately dissipated them. Chloroform he did not think acted upon the reproductive organs.

Dr. Rich mentioned the case of a young lady attended by her brother. She had a remarkably fine head of hair, and insisted that her brother plucked out a quantity of it while she was under the effects of ether. She thinks so to this day. In another case, a young lady had a tooth to be extracted. When, through inhalation of ether, she had become unconscious, the mother suggested, instead of extraction, killing the nerve by means of a red hot wire, a mode then quite frequent. The young lady, at the suggestion, rose to her seat and protested against it. Her tooth was taken out with no sensible pain. He knew a gentleman who, under the influence of ether, thought he was in heaven, and described the glorious visions he saw. As far as his observation went, there was always a loss of consciousness before a loss of muscular power. The Doctor remarked it singular that not an instance had been given of males being amorously excited as well as females.

Dr. J. W. Smith, of Brooklyn, said he was one of those fools who were foolish enough to buy the right of administering ether. He had not paid for using chloroform, but he had used it notwithstanding. Chloroform, he said, excited the patient less than ether, and was more difficult to control.

He cited the following instances as coming under his experience. A very large, strong man took ether to have a tooth extracted. After the operation he walked violently about the room and made efforts to strike the Doctor. As he could not get near enough to the Doctor to do this, he struck against the wall with all his might, [illegible] restored. A lady was impressed with the belief that she was in a flower garden. It could not have been more actual if it was real. Two years since an intimate acquaintance and friend of the Doctor, to whom he had administered ether, upon coming to consciousness believed he had been in Hell. The idea became so firmly impressed that he could not dispel it. It continued to haunt him, till at length his mind and reason became affected and he is now, in consequence, in a Lunatic Asylum. A lady, he said, showed strong amorous excitement—pursued him from room to room, and was exceedingly profane and obscene in her language. But there were some cases he would not make public; they were too sacred for publication. The Doctor further mentioned a case told him by his former partner, Dr. Bridges, in which ether produced undoubted effect upon the sexual organs. He knew the patient referred to personally, and the utmost reliance could be placed upon the statement of Dr. Bridges, as most present acquainted with him could testify. He would not give the particulars of the case, but simply mention the fact as a fact of unquestioned genital excitement, occasioned by ether; not that such has a specific effect of this anæsthetic agent, but that this effect in some instances was produced; and that if one such could be shown, Dr. Beale should be pardoned.

Dr. Smiley said the effects of ether and chloroform, as adduced from his experience, were various—some were passive, some pugnacious, and some amorous. A married lady, with whom he was scarcely acquainted, the moment she ceased inhalation, threw her arms about his neck and declared she had loved him for years. In another case, a lady of full plethoric habit, he extracted fifteen teeth, giving chloroform. That evening, after having gone to bed, she got up, and, in her night-clothes, went to see a fire, and was making herself very useful in inciting the firemen to a consciousness of their duty. The doctor stated he had discarded the use of anæsthetic agents.

Dr. Woodbridge's experience limited, never would give ether or chloroform if he could avoid it, and then only in the presence of a third party.

The statements being ended, a resolution was offered by Dr. Burdell, that the physicians, surgeons and dentists present would not believe a witness who was under the influence of ether or chloroform as to the facts sworn to take place, unless corroborated by other testimony.

Dr. Ambler proposed a substitute, declaring that any expression of opinion on their part, as a collective body, was not then expedient.

Remarks were made by several favoring the resolution, and by others favoring the substitute. Upon suggestion, however, by the Chair, that from the division of feeling and sentiment evident in the meeting, if the resolution was passed, a remonstrance would doubtless be got up, both resolution and substitute were laid on the table.

On motion the meeting adjourned, when a petition for Dr. Beale offered for signatures received many additional names.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Case of Frances L. Childs vs Solomon Childs.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before His Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

TENTH DAY—Monday, Dec. 11.

The Court room was crowded yesterday morning at the opening of Court, it being understood that Mr. Jordan would deliver his argument in behalf of the defence.

Mrs. Childs, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Simpson, and a lady friend, appeared in Court. Mr. Childs was not present.

Mr. Jordan announced to the Court that the two remaining brothers of the defendant, Jacob and Joseph Childs were in the City, having arrived from Cincinnati, and he asked that they be admitted to testify upon the single point as to whether they were ever in Belle Forrest's house or not.

The Court deemed the evidence inadmissible at this stage, and Mr. Jordan commenced his

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

After awarding deserved encomium to the Jury for their remarkable patience and attention manifested throughout a trial involving most protracted and unusually complicated details, and having congratulated them on the promise of speedy termination of their long pilgrimage, Mr. Jordan expressed the hope that the trial,—protracted as it had been, and however hostile, seemingly, was the attitude of the contestant parties—would eventuate—and he believed it would—in the fates of these parties being yet united in all the fond and loving endearment of former years. Such a consummation he said would be effected unless the proud heart of the wife and family intervened to prevent it. He alluded to the nature of the suit, as differing in a very important essential from other suits. In most suits, parties could do as they please; could withdraw or compromise, but in this it was beyond their control. The law of God and the law of man made it so. Nothing short of direct proof of adultery was sufficient to justify the separation of the parties. The general welfare of society required it should be thus established, and that for every little miff of parties living in the marriage relation, they should not be allowed to dissolve those bands. With the Jury, therefore, was left the decision whether adultery, as alleged against one of these parties, had been proven, or whether it was simply a prejudice on the other side—poisoned words—a bitterness, the result of family pride. If the Jury, as sober-minded men, refused to grant a decree of divorce, he firmly believed Frances L. Childs would return to her husband and live with him in uninterrupted happiness in future, if only Solomon Simpson and the other Simpsons could be kept out of the way. But if a divorce was given, and if the plaintiff ever loved Solomon Childs, her life hereafter would be one of unquiet rest, and her pillow a pillow of thorns.

Mr. Jordan directed the attention of the Jury to the charge brought against the defendant, that of abandonment. What he had to submit under this head, as also his entire presentation, he would take occasion in the outset to say he hoped to do with a degree of candor, a calmness and clearness that would meet their approbation, and with none of that ferocious spirit which the learned counsel on the opposite side had anticipated he would show on this occasion. The parties in question, he said, were married in New-York, in the Spring of 1850. Solomon Childs was at that time purchasing partner of a large house in Cincinnati, and reputed to be rich. He got acquainted with this lady, and they courted and were married. Happiness was theirs. On one side a bride young, loving, intelligent, cherished as a gem taken from the diadem of an angel—on the other side a man not much her senior in years—a man of good habits, good principles, a warm, loving heart, widely known and supposed to be wealthy. The first day that dawned upon them was as bright as the first day that dawned upon Pompeii, and almost as fatal as the last day that shed its dim lustre over that doomed city. If you give that verdict now which is to crush him, he had better have gone to his grave than on the morning of his marriage entered the solemn portals of the synagogue. A few weeks passed—weeks of mighty and potent change. No one could tell the perplexities of mind suffered by Solomon Childs in these few weeks—his anxiety, how intensely his heart was wrung with painful forebodings. His house was on the eve of passing from affluence to destitution. How this anticipation preyed upon his temper God only knows. But one *morning* his wife leaves him, and says to her father, if we believe Solomon Simpson and her mother, she left because they had had a violent quarrel. But did they separate, and how long? Is that the abandonment they claim? He would not go through, he said, the scenes at the office, where the old man got so excited, he would have stained his hand with blood. What did they do. Solomon apologized through his brother, William. All was made up, and they lived together again with all the affection of turtle doves. Next we find Solomon Childs about to take his young wife to Cincinnati on a tour of pleasure to introduce her to his family. Was there opposition? Did father, mother or brother interpose an objection? No, all bickerings were at an end. It was an unhallowed touch that undertook to alienate them after this. Mrs. Childs remained there with her husband some weeks. The only objection she found with Cincinnati was, it was not gay enough. There was no Opera, nor places of amusement. What was Mrs. Childs then? a young gay girl not yet inducted into the grave duties of a matron. Do we find any abandonment up to this time? Mr. and Mrs. Childs go to New-York. She tells Mr. Hamburger, prior to leaving, that she is going to be absent two or three weeks, when she would again return. Did she return? In other words, let us see when and how and on whose side the abandonment took place. The facts are briefly these. Shortly after coming to the City, the house of Childs Brothers, Cincinnati, telegraph to Solomon Childs of their failure. The gloomy cloud, long pending, had finally burst. He was obliged immediately to repair to Cincinnati. She would not go with him. Mr. Childs went back alone, little dreaming that a darker, more crushing cloud was gathering over his head—little thinking that that separation which he dreamed was to be of short duration, was doomed to a *long, a bitter, and a permanent one. Two letters are* received from his wife soon after his separation and then her letters stop. Meanwhile Solomon Childs writes to his wife letters breathing only of affection and love, and in all regretting that the nature of his business prevented him from returning to her. Worn down with the harassments of business, his health impaired, he goes to a Water Cure Establishment, *in June, 1851, hoping to establish his* health. In a few weeks he returns, but nothing is yet heard from his wife; not a line, or a message, or an inquiry. He writes to her again,—waits for an answer—none comes—and he writes a second time. A letter does come—not from her; but in the Fall of 1851, a cool, condemnatory note from her father, asking for money—more money. I ask the Jury, said the counsel, pausing to look at this a moment, to consider this note demanding money—to consider it in its bearing upon the events immediately preceding, and their connection. Mrs. Childs has told her in Cincinnati the danger of a failure of the house of Childs Brothers. She leaves that city with her husband, declaring her intention to return. She does not return, and will not. The house fails—Mr. Childs goes back to see if anything can be saved from his wrecked fortune—but Mr. Childs, the broken merchant, is not in the eye of the Simpson family and their proud daughter,—the Solomon Childs, the man of wealth; his letters to his *loving* wife no longer elicit reply—a bitter, scorning, humiliating note is all the response they get, asking money. Is not this evidence of abandonment on her part most cruel and wicked! Solomon Childs immediately subsequent to this, we find, embarks for Europe; he talked of going to Iowa, [illegible]; he told a man on the steamer, who testifies to the fact here, that he was going to Egypt, to Jerusalem, he didn't care where. His mind was distracted—his heart torn—he cared not whither or where he went, or what became of him.

The Counsel, after further remarks, showing as he alleged from the evidence, the clearest proof that there was thus no abandonment on the part of the defendant, but abandonment, if any, on the part of the wife, next called the attention of the Jury to the main issue of the case—the charge of adultery against Solomon Childs.

He cited further rules of law, which he desired the Court to announce to the Jury, that where adultery is charged to procure divorce, it is not expected the accusing party will give direct evidence of the fact of adultery, but the testimony must be such as will justify the inference of undoubted adulterous acts.

The counsel now proceeded to examine the evidence of Belle Forrest, Emily Moore, Josephine Bates, Solomon Simpson, Alexander Delzell, Winston and others, as to the charge of adultery as brought against the defendant. Belle Forrest, he said, was the only witness, of the entire number adduced, who testified to a single fact that went to show the commission of the act alleged. In the first place, she says she is intimately acquainted with Solomon Childs, and that he visited her house in Cincinnati frequently for two years, with the exception of the interval he was absent in Europe. She went to Cincinnati, it appears, in May, 1850, and lived there till June, 1852. Solomon Childs went there with his wife in June, 1850, was sick three weeks, and in all with the time that passed before he entirely recovered his health, it must have been five months after going there, before he could have gone to Belle Forrest's.

How did she happen to know him so intimately? She had seen him at his store, knew the three brothers also, and yet afterwards when asked the name of the younger brother, gave it as William. It shows she knew but little about what she was testifying. William is confessedly a frequent visitor at her house. She further says Solomon Childs on his return from Europe called on Emily Moore, and slept with her as usual. Solomon, it appears, returned in May, 1851, while Belle Forrest, it seems, sold out her place in Western-row in January, 1851. Here is a point blank fact sworn to, which is an utter impossibility. Another single fact, she says she sold her house in Crosby-street to Mrs. Wilson; a constable testifies to professional assistance on his part when she vacated. "*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*," is a law maxim, and it holds preëminently good in the case of Belle Forrest.

With Emily Moore and Josephine Bates the counsel went on to show it was only a matter of identity. Depositions made by these parties, subsequent to the one offered by the prosecution, show that when Solomon Childs was presented to them that he was not the man they had called and referred to as Solomon Childs. Such evidence, therefore, falls to the ground. They had never even seen Solomon Childs previous to the time he was brought in their presence for identification. As to Delzell, continued the counsel, he only swears he saw the defendant at Belle Forrest's, and that only once—he saw him doing nothing, only walking about. He would leave it to the Jury, he said, to decide as to the degree of credibility to be given to the evidence of this witness, in consideration of the conflicting opinions of witnesses brought to testify as to his character. But his testimony would prove nothing against the defendant if believed.

Mr. Jordan then reviewed the testimony relative to the visit to Belle Forrest's house in Crosby-street last year. He said that both Belle Forrest, and all of the witnesses for the defence testified substantially to the fact, except in relation to the identity of the person whom she saw. She states it was Solomon—they swearing it was William. In her testimony upon this point Belle Forrest had committed rank perjury unless it be regarded that she was honestly mistaken. The counsel then reviewed the evidence of Solomon Simpson at considerable length, he contending that he had been the chief agent in getting up this case. He urged that the history of Simpson's visit to Cincinnati when he saw Solomon Childs in Belle Forrest's house was in its details most improbable. It was impossible to read that from the manner in which the doors were situated, that Solomon could have seen into the front room on the right hand side in the manner he had sworn. The counsel said that from the evidence, it appeared that Simpson had done his best to confound the two brothers, William and Solomon, in the mind of Emily Moore, so that she could swear to the presence of Solomon in her house instead of William. He had bought the evidence of Delzell, by a fifty dollars which was proven in evidence, and how many more fifty's it was not in his power to say. Delzell, he contended, was at best a drunken gambler, though a man possessing originally a good heart. With reference to Solomon Simpson's explanation of his expressed wish to Wm. Childs to get his brother Solomon to write to his wife and explain why he did not come to her, the counsel said it was improbable, as in the letters of Solomon Childs to his wife, he stated the reason why he did not come to her, and that was the necessity of his remaining West on account of business, and which necessity she recognized and acknowledged in her letters to him.

Mr. Jordan then proceeded to examine the testimony of Winston. He said that the fact that Winston had made a mistake in supposing Solomon was present at the Irving House on Monday week, when it was William he saw there, it being proven by the employés of the American Hotel in Jersey City, by Mr. Hamburger, who was with him until 11½ o'clock on that day, and by Mr. Green from 12 to 3½ o'clock that fact was sufficient to discredit Winston's recollection of the identity of the person he saw at Belle Forrest's house two years ago.

The counsel, having completed a review of the testimony, before entering upon his concluding remarks, took occasion to pronounce an appropriate and glowing eulogium upon the late and lamented Judge Sandford, who, as is well known, lost his life in the melancholy disaster of the *Arctic*. He it was, he said, who was engaged upon the present case, and but for his untimely death would have been here to-day to ask in behalf of this defendant. He regretted having been called to the case at so late a day, and especially to fill the place made vacant by the death of such a man.

In closing, the counsel pointed out to the Jury the results pendant upon the verdict they might render. If a divorce was not decreed, he believed the parties could live together amicably. If Frances had returned with Solomon to Cincinnati, instead of refusing to do so, he would have provided for her as a dutiful and loving husband. The opera, the ball, the ride, would, in time, in sight of higher duties, have lost their attraction. The proceedings under such a verdict, in Cincinnati, for a divorce in that State, would be stayed. What had been done would not be regarded as dust in the balance. She, furthermore, had been present through this trial, and he was glad of it. He did not believe she could—however much friends, by whispering tongues, may have influenced her to that belief—even in the light of the testimony given, think him guilty of adultery. His character in this trial had come out spotless and pure.

If you do, he concluded, grant a decree of divorce, you make them both miserable. I will leave their destiny in your hands. You have the physical power. The learned counsel on the other side is against me, of course, and I almost believe His Honor the Judge is against me; but I don't care, as long as I have a Jury intelligent and independent. I only ask you, then, to rely on your own judgment; to justify a good conscience, and not allow to escape your consideration the inviolableness and sanctity of the marriage contract.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Monday, Dec. 11.

N. C. Ely, Esq., President, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Petition of the Trustees of Columbia College, representing that they are preparing grounds for the erection of new College Buildings, and making rapid progress toward the accomplishment of the object, praying that they be not at present disturbed in the occupation of their present grounds, and remonstrating against the resolution for the immediate extension of Park-place through the grounds of the College. Referred.

Of Hose Company No. 56, for the occupation of house in Wooster-street. Granted.

PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

A communication was received from Mayor Westervelt nominating Elias L. Smith for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. Rejected by a vote of 14 to 6.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Board of Governors, stating that they had passed a resolution that it was unnecessary at present to purchase any more land on Ward's Island for burial purposes.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROADS.

A communication from the Comptroller gives the following as the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads for November:

Sixth-avenue Railroad	$18,216 61
Eighth-avenue Railroad	25,437 89
Total	$43,654 50

NOMINATIONS FOR CITY OFFICERS.

A communication from the Mayor, nominating three Clerks for the Police Court, was rejected.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

A resolution from the other Board, authorizing *the Comptroller to advance to the Board of Education*, in anticipation of the appropriation for 1855, the sum of $125,000, to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries, was concurred in.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On motion of Alderman Mott, the Report of the Special Committee on the erection of a New City Hall was taken up.

Alderman Herrick offered a resolution as an amendment to the Report, that full specifications and details with regard to the plan recommended by the Committee be furnished by the architect. Adopted.

He then moved to strike out the resolution in the Report, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Legislature, for the passage of an act authorizing the Board to appoint Commissioners to superintend the erection.

Alderman Tucker thought the Commissioners very necessary—they were always appointed even in the building of an engine-house—there ought to be a thorough supervision in the erection of so important a building as the City Hall.

Alderman Williamson presented the following:

Resolved, That the Report of the Special Committee on the building of the new City Hall, be and the same is hereby recommitted with directions to receive and examine all plans for such building which may be submitted to them by competent architects, without any restriction as to plan or size of building.

He thought the previous advertisement too restricted—that haste should be avoided in so important a matter, and that the Committee should have a larger number of plans to report upon.

Alderman Mott thought Mr. Thompson's plan, already submitted, the very best that could be presented. The monster of a plan presented at the last meeting of the Board, (Mr. Stuart's,) he considered too absurd to be for a moment entertained. Those interested in that plan, he thought, must certainly have had some influence with the press, as they were unanimously in favor of the reconsideration the next morning.

Alderman Tucker opposed the recommitment. He considered the plan before the Board one that would meet the wants of the City for a century to come. The Committee had taken great pains to be fully advised in the matter, and had consulted the Judges of all the Courts and other parties interested, and as far as he had heard the opinion of the public it was unanimous in favor of the report. They had received some fifteen different plans by distinguished artists, and the one selected was far superior to any other presented. He thought everything in the papers against it must have been written by one person, and an interested party.

Alderman Wakeman thought there were many cogent reasons why the report should be recommitted. It appeared to him that the advertisement for the plans was of altogether too restricted a character to bring in all the good plans. It was a great mistake to take only one plan that had been presented. There was no competition by a large number of able artists, who thought they were confined to the plan advertised. By properly examining all the plans that might be presented, one could be matured and arranged that would answer all the wants of the City for a long time to come.

Alderman Chauncey was confident the plan under consideration would answer all the wants of the City for a hundred years to come. He thought it quite absurd to think that the extreme size of a city should require a larger City Hall. When the City would have doubled, it would not require many more public officers. A building on the plan recommended would be much larger than any city building in London.

The resolution to recommit was finally carried.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

Board of Councilmen.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Seely—That the salary of the Assistant Clerk in the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be raised from $750 to $900 per annum. Referred.

A Preamble and Resolution for the summary enforcement of the penalty prescribed in all cases of violation of the License Laws, were presented and referred to the appropriate Committee.

By Councilman Seely—That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board, a detailed statement of all the moneys due to individuals, officers, contractors, laboring men, mechanics, corporations, or other parties, that have not been paid, or will not be paid before the close of the year, by reason of the inadequacy of the appropriations for 1854, including all arrearages for work done, supplies furnished, contracts performed, and services rendered, by direction of the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Health, or any of the Executive Departments, or County Officers, specifying such claims as he has certified to be correct, and payable out of the appropriations to be made for 1855 and embracing all claims against the Treasury within the knowledge of the Finance Department, of every name and nature, which have not been satisfied in consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriations for 1854.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Fire Department—concurring with the report, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, relative to building an engine for Engine Company No. 36.

A communication received from the Board of Education, in answer to resolution, as to number of pupils, &c., as presented on 8th inst., was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

From the Mayor, recommending that Mr. Anthony Dugro, owner of the line of stages running through Avenue A, &c., through Twenty-third street, be allowed to have four additional stages on that route.

On motion the Board adjourned till Wednesday.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Report of the Board of Education—Number of Children attending Schools.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the following communication was received from the Board of Education. It relates to the number of children attending the Public Schools:

To the Board of Councilmen:

The Board of Education respectfully represents to the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Education has received the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, requesting "a report of the number of pupils who have actually attended and been taught in the Schools under its charge during the year 1853. Also, the number of such pupils under its charge during the year 1854, and the number of days of the attendance of each pupil."

The Board of Education, in accordance with such request, states that the number of pupils who actually attended, and were taught in the Schools under the charge of the Board of Education, was 127,237 during the year 1852, and 123,530 during the year 1853.

The Board is unable to give the number for the year 1854, as the returns are not yet before the Board. Nor is the Board able to give the "number of days of the attendance of each pupil" in any year, there being no such record in its possession.

Although the Board is unable to state the number of pupils who have actually attended and been taught during the present year, it is sufficiently advised of the condition of the schools under its charge to state, as a matter of certainty, that the number of such pupils will exhibit a gratifying increase over any previous year.

As the information desired [illegible] while an application from the Board of Education to the Common Council for the supply of a deficiency in the school money for the current year is pending in the Board of Councilmen, the Board of Education assumes that the object desired is to ascertain whether the amount of school expenses for the present year, including such deficiency, is within the limit fixed by the first subdivision of the third section of the School law. The Board of Education is gratified to be able to inform the Board of Councilmen that the total of school moneys received and required for the present year is within the limit so as aforesaid fixed, as will appear from the following statement:

The total amount of the estimate for 1854 "over and above the sums specified in the fifteenth section" was			$162,369 60
Thus—Total expenses		$632,813 50	
Deduct amounts specified in the fifteenth section, viz: State Apportionment	$131,818 48		
Equal County levy	131,808 48		
Tax, 1-20 of 1 ⅌ ct.	206,843 46		
		$470,460 42	
And the balance is, as above			$162,353 08
Add the amount of deficiency which the Common Council is requested to supply under the nineteenth section of the School law			199,091 96
And there is shown the total amount required under the 3d and 19th sections			$361,445 04
The number of pupils who actually attended and were taught in the preceding year (1852) was 127,237, which at $4 per scholar amounts to			$508,948 00
Showing that the expenditure falls short of the limit in the sums of			$147,503 96

The number of pupils who attended and were taught in 1853, was, in consequence of local and temporary causes, less than in 1852; but even if the lesser number of pupils was taken as the basis of the limitation, the total expenditure would nevertheless be $132,674 96 short of the limitation of four dollars per pupil.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Education,

E. C. BENEDICT, President.

Albert Gilbert, Clerk.

Dec. 9, 1854.

LONG ISLAND.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of John N. T. Tucker for Murder.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Strong and [illegible], and Justices [illegible] and [illegible].

FIFTH DAY—Monday, Dec. 11.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when T. J. Barnett, Esq., of counsel for defence, resumed the summing up of the case, occupying the attention of the Court and Jury for nearly four hours, during which he reviewed the most important portions of the testimony, especially that portion bearing upon the defence set up for the prisoner, which was that of insanity. Conceding the strictest construction of the law, he contended that the testimony was conclusive that the defendant was of unsound mind when he committed the act for which he is indicted, and not responsible for it—therefore should be acquitted.

District-Attorney Underhill followed, in a two hours' speech, summing up on the part of the people. His deductions from the evidence were, that there was nothing in the testimony to show that the defendant was insane at the time of the commission of the crime—or at any subsequent period—but that his eccentricities mentioned by the witnesses were the result of rum.

With the conclusion, the presiding Judge remarked that he should occupy some time in his charge. On an intimation of the preference of the Jury, the Court was adjourned until to-day morning, at which time the case will be concluded.

Each day of this trial the Court-room has been crowded to excess by spectators, all apparently deeply interested in the progress of the case.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

One of the favorite dogmas of the Know-Nothings was introduced to the attention of the Senate yesterday by Mr. ADAMS, in the form of a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States. The bill extends the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, and acts prospectively upon those foreigners *only* who may enter the United States after the passage of the act. Mr. ADAMS, in introducing the bill, disclaimed all hostility to foreigners, but he did think immigration was dangerous, inasmuch as foreigners ranged themselves with Abolitionists. (!) And, besides, he believed that every inch of the American Continent would be required for the support of the American people. He also preferred American Protestants for office to foreigners and Catholics, notwithstanding which he declared he was not a member of any Know-Nothing organization. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill of the last Session was brought up again, but without receiving much attention it was laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution requesting the President to tender the mediation of the United States in such manner as would be most likely to lead to the pacification of the conflict now waging between the Allied Armies and Russia. There was also an effort made to offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to fit out a vessel for the purpose of carrying relief to Dr. KANE's Expedition in the Arctic Sea, but the House refused to receive it.

Neosho, and a Litter of States.

Bless us, how we grow! Of any still night, incline the ear westward and you can almost hear our thrifty country growing. You hear the swaying this way and that as it expands—the bursting of its exterior wrappings. We grow past all the precedents of history. The historic muse will have to ask additional clerks, or her business will fall lamentably astern. The amazed eye-balls of observant nations burst from their sockets with the vision of our marvellous enlargement. The Sandwich Islands—like staples driven into the buttonwoods by the church door to which we hitch our horses—are almost grown over, and probably will be entirely so before the Spring thaws come again, and then our country will have grown on the line of the latitude of Mexico City up to within twelve degrees of the parallel that forms the easternmost longitude of Asia! But we grow from within as well as outwardly. Our wild land is developed into territories like the islands that grow into continents when the waters after the flood subsided. And our territories are divided into States as naturally as an orange breaks into sections when its peel is removed.

—But to the prospects. On the 15th of this month the special order in the Senate is the consideration of a bill, which was proposed near the close of last Session by Senator JOHNSON of Arkansas. The bill provides for the organization of a new territory south of the Kansas line, and north of the Red River of Louisiana, and six degrees of longitude in width. The tract enclosed covers an area larger than Ohio and New-Jersey. It is the land of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, who number some 90,000 souls—that is, if it be granted, and as there is no black blood in them we presume it is, that Indians have souls. This beautiful region, according to Mr. JOHNSON's bill, is to be organized at once into three territories—the Cherokee which the Cherokees occupy, the Muskogee which the Creeks and Seminoles *enjoy*, and the Chahta which the Choctaws and Chickasaws *possess*. These three are to be governed by the Indians as at present, and the expense of government to be an affair of the National Government. One of its sections provides that no white men or Indians, other than present residents, shall be allowed to settle or trespass on any of said lands, *without the consent of the Legislature of the proper Territory*, and in pursuance *of laws enacted by it*. Another provision is, that all the free citizens of the five tribes named being *of Indian or Indian and white blood*, shall, when this act takes effect as to each tribe, respectively *become and be citizens of the United States*. Another section interferes with the doctrine of squatter sovereignty—it prohibits polygamy. The forty-eighth section enacts that whenever the people of the said three Territories shall consent, they shall be entitled to be erected into a Territory, to be called the Territory of *Neosho*; and whenever Congress shall be satisfied as to their capacity for self government, and whenever they open their country to emigration and settlement, they may be erected into the *State of Neosho*.

Now Senator JOHNSON's bill, though it prohibits polygamy, does not in other matters conflict with the new doctrine of squatter sovereignty. Most of the substantial men of these five tribes are slaveholders. One of the sections named above provides that none shall be permitted to enter the territory without the consent of the territorial Legislature—that is to say, your Emigrant Aid societies shall not expend much men or money in abolitionizing Neosho. When your hardy emigrant from New Hampshire drives up to the line with his covered wagon, in which are stored his pots and kettles, spade, shovel, wife and children, he must halt till the legislature of red skins has convened, investigated his political sentiments and voted or not to admit him. It is not to be supposed that your Arkansas planter with his body guard of bonds will be kept waiting long, but you, reader, who take the TIMES and doubt if Slavery after all is as wholesome an institution as the free school, we reckon you might travel in Neosho, but the question of your settlement is a more difficult one. Moreover when men enough of the right stamp have presented themselves to swell to the number sufficient to send a Representative to Congress the sixty thousand who now inhabit it, it shall be entitled to enter as a State. Happy land Neosho will be. No Yankee with his radicalism, no German with his rationalism, no Frenchman with his red republicanism, no Irishman with his fists born doubled, no British snob with his impracticable doctrine of human rights—shall intrude. The legislature shall have it all their own way, and if they feel disposed to maintain their present institution of Slavery none shall enter between 94° and 100° of West longitude and 34° and 37° of latitude,—none shall enter this beautiful tract, which rivals Tennessee in climate, and Kentucky in soil—throughout its whole 43,000,000 of acres—who does not believe in "niggers" as property and to be treated through all time as slaves. Such is the appendix to the area of freedom which it is the purpose of Senator JOHNSON's bill to fix upon us only four days hence. The bill needs amendment. These Indians are polygamists. We protest that under the doctrine of the Nebraska bill we have no right to intefere with their polygamous preferences.

But for the litter of States.—Col. BENTON does not like Senator JOHNSON labor quietly for the extension of Slavery. His hobby is one which history will have less difficulty in reconciling to his fame as a friend of free institutions. He wants a Pacific railroad built, and along the central line which shall start from Col. BENTON's home, St. Louis, and following the track of Col. BENTON's son-in-law FREMONT, shall strike the California line just where Col. BENTON ordained that it should when he first agitated the erection of Nebraska into a territory with a view to this very end. In his lecture at Baltimore the other night—the Colonel was out of Congress, where he says less about it—Col. BENTON proposed to lay off five great States between Missouri and California. The first should occupy the eastern half of Kansas, which his glowing descriptions entitle to the name of the "Bucolic State." The second to take the western half of Kansas, whose delightful climate and well-watered valleys would justify us in designating it the "Benign State." These two, with a territory of a hundred thousand square miles between them, he thinks, will be knocking at our door for admission as States before the New Year's bells shall peal out the arrival of 1857. The third State takes the Three Parks that remind one of Cœle Syria, "the endless labyrinths of grassy valleys," and the Plains of [illegible], which makes the eastern part of Utah another Switzerland, and which BEALE and HEAP described as the Hunter's Paradise. The fourth State extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Wahsatch and the Anterria ranges, which—leaving our text—is as dry as a bone. The fifth, including the western third of Utah, with its Great and Little Salt Lakes, and BRIGHAM YOUNG's vagabond saints, moves the column up to the California line.

This is natural. Californians meditate seriously the division of California into two States. One in which the Anti-Slavery portion may maintain their freedom from Slavery *if they can*, the other from which Slavery shall send two trusty Arguses to the Senate.

In Oregon it is quiet now, but shortly since they were urging it, and doubtless will again,—the policy of splitting their territory East and West, and if men enough can be coaxed to stay in the several divisions until their first elections are over, of demanding additional representatives in the National Congress. Texas is unwieldy. With so fine an opportunity to reward the public servants with offices, and so feasible a chance to get additional Senators, why should not the policy at once prevail of cracking it into two States? The chance for Cuba is not worth talking of. The gem of the Antilles is clutched by Spain with a dying grasp, and Mr. SOULE is too rash and impetuous, and Mr. PIERCE certainly too amiable and girl-hearted to coax or wrest it from her.

What we have named will do for to-day. There was one famous in Scandinavian mythology for his acuteness of hearing, because he could hear the wool growing on the sheep's backs, and the grass on the sides of the mountains. We are unworthy inhabitants of the land that the Scandinavians discovered if we cannot hear the daily starting and growth of such grand territories as these and of new States that run up as rapidly as the bean-stalk of little Jack.

☞ The new plans for a new City Hall were made the subject of a very animated discussion in the Board of Aldermen, at its meeting of last evening. Various members saw no good reasons for altering the plans recommended by the Committee of the Board; others derided novelties, scoffed at the recommendations of the Press, and made themselves otherwise conspicuous; while a majority prevailed, sufficient to recommit the report to the Committee for further consideration. The question will probably recur on an amended report, to be presented during the month.

☞ The Trustees of Columbia College have remonstrated to the Common Council against the proposed extension of Park-place through the College property on Church-street. The ground of remonstrance is that the new buildings of the College are in progress, and that any delay, resulting from the opening of a new street, would be a serious hindrance to the interests of the Institution. The Trustees, however, apparently entertain no objections to the ultimate accomplishment of the project of extension.

Judge Curtis and Naturalization.

It is the unchecked abuse and not the radical defect of certain Federal Laws that, after long endurance, creates a violent reaction in popular sentiment, which in the end may demand their entire reconstruction. If the change should work hardship to the foreign emigrants, they will have their own countrymen and the demagogues at home who cater to their prejudices to thank for it. The Naturalization Law, as it was designed by its original framers, and the same law as now practically administered in four cases out of five, are two very different affairs. The five years' probation was deemed a sufficient safeguard when the change from fourteen years was adopted. It has not proved so in our large cities, nor in the West, where alien votes are to be made, and the favor of alien voters to be propitiated. This provision, it is well known, is often converted into a mockery; the sacred right of American citizenship made a by-word and reproach. The consequences are seen in the very formidable demonstration of the Know-Nothings.

Another result of this reaction is, that wherever the legal issue is made against the loose administration of the law, before the proper Federal tribunals, there is more virtue found in its provisions, rightly interpreted, than the bad men who manufacture alien suffrages pretend to be aware of. Judge CURTIS, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has just disfranchised two thousand alien voters in Massachusetts, whose "papers" were certified by a Police Court, which this eminent jurist decides is not a Court of Record within the meaning of the act of Congress. The Police Judge cannot act as his own Clerk in such case, and his proceedings are therefore void. We do not know that this decision will remedy the evil to any important extent, but it is certainly a check imposed by the highest of the Courts, which may lead to or influence more important results hereafter. It is full time the subject should attract judicial notice. A recent instance of abuse of the law we have heard mentioned as occurring in Indiana, where the County Clerk, a Democrat in politics, and who was a candidate for reelection, in much dread of the Know-Nothings, sent his son, with a deputy's commission, to the line of one of the new Railroads, to make voters of the recently imported Irish laborers and certify to their "papers." The work was carried out, but not so the result which it was thus nefariously designed to secure. The Know-Nothings proved too strong after all.

We might go on to multiply such instances. One of signal notoriety occurred in the Ashland district of Kentucky last year, where the present Representative, if our impression is not erroneous, secured his majority over Mr. LETCHER by alien suffrages on the Railroads, which were not thrown by men who had been five years in the country—nor probably half so long. The abuses of the law at the City Hall in this metropolis are as frequent as the annual State and Municipal elections. It is not to be wondered at, when they react upon the party that encourages the practice.

Help the Poor!

The question comes very seriously up, as Winter draws rapidly upon us—What are the poor to do? Forges stopped, dock-yards shut up, building on every side checked, mercantile business contracted and depressed, thousands pouring in each week from Europe—what is before us?

We hear everywhere of the working men going about seeking employment. Those who are familiar with the poor, inform us that thousands of homes may be found now with the fathers idle or despairing within them. Begging is increasing; and not improbably soon with it will prevail robbery and crime.

To add to the distress, the main support of life, the peculiar and plentiful product of our country—wheat bread—is dearer than it has been for years. Through the accident of a short crop, and more especially through the ill-judged legislation which has so long carried away encouragement and capital from agriculture to other more unnatural sources of production, the greatest agricultural country of the world finds herself shortened for bread. Still whatever may be the causes, or whoever most to blame, here we are at length, on the verge of a severe Winter, with an immense class of poor unemployed. They are people probably who have for the most part just lived on their wages, saving little. Under the usual dispensation of Nature, they have commonly large families. A great portion are honest, hard-working men, who would gladly do anything this severe Winter to stave off cold and hunger from the clamoring little ones around them.

What shall be done? It is bad enough at any time to see a *man* begging. But to know that in the thousand lodgings of the City there is many and many a worthy mechanic or laborer utterly without work, but ashamed to beg, it is harder yet. The most needy poor are not those we see on the streets. What will we do? As to forming any associations of laborers, for protecting themselves or for discussing political economy, or changing the Tariff,—it seems to us all *flam*. The Tariff has been up, and the workingmen of New-York had full opportunity to consider and vote upon it.

They did so, probably to their own satisfaction. The question now is, what is to be done for bread? How shall they feed or support themselves *now*?

We say, firstly, we do not believe the City Government should, even if they would, do anything. These State charities are always badly managed. They have been tried on an immense scale in England and Ireland, and have been found to be utter failures. It corrupts a people, even in starvation, to be fed by a Government. If the City has work which ought to be done, it might be an appropriate time to let it out to contractors, who should employ laborers in the City. But the main aid must come from other sources. There is great wealth in New-York. There are tens of thousands of men who go to Christian churches, and who profess to believe in their unavoidable responsibility towards the poor.

We have no wish to preach a sermon; but we must say, if ever there was an opportunity to show practical Christianity to the world, it is this Winter. You merchant, who comes home each evening to gilded rooms, and nestle into a comfortable chair before your fire of English coals, with a happy family about you—what right have you to all this, if you forgot those who have nothing? What is all your church-going and professed piety worth, if your ear is closed to this cry of Hunger which is sounding among us? You talk excusingly behind your wine, or over your fragrant tea, of "hard times." *Hard times!* If hard to you, who make five thousand where you made your ten, and get eight per cent. instead of fifteen, think what they are to the 'longshore-man, the iron-workman, the mason, the printer, the day-laborer, who tramp the streets all day, hopelessly, for a job, and go at night to a cheerless and hungry home. If hard, because your daughters must buy fewer laces and silks, and take New-York bonnets instead of Parisian—remember what they are where children used to industrious schools are sent into the streets to pick the fuel which there is not money to buy, and where Poverty means, too often, Prostitution.

If there is humanity and piety in this metropolis, it must arouse itself this Winter to its duty. This crisis will probably be short, but it may be fearful. Great efforts must be put forth, if terrible physical suffering is to be prevented this season. The gaudiness of wealth, the flaunting extravagance, the innumerable luxuries which support no working class among us, but go to fill the pockets of those who now can care for themselves, must for a time be put aside. They would almost be insulting in the face of such haggard Want. But especially should their usual expense be devoted now to the poverty among us. If there is any genuine humanity or religion among us, something of this will be done.

People will drink less wine, will eat fewer costly luxuries, will dress cheaper, will give more economical entertainments, that those who have no work to do and no bread in their houses, may get something in this time of their need. Let every man of common human feelings think what he can best give up, and then, how and where he can best bestow its equivalent. *Work*, first of all, should be given, if it can be supplied. Search out in your own neighborhood some poverty-stricken man or woman, left helpless by this tide of evils, and give him even the smallest job about your house or your store, which can in any degree earn your charity. Money, bestow as little as possible. It will corrupt both you and the recipient. Or if, as is most frequently the case, you have no time to search out the poor, examine the Associations which seem most likely to conduct your charities judiciously.

Among these we cannot think of one more suitable for the present emergency than the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," which has its head quarters in the Bible House. Just go thither, subscribe your $5 and take away the value in orders upon grocers and coal-dealers, with which you can supply the most pressing poor; or leave the whole in the hands of the excellent visitors of the Association in your own ward. Beside this, we would speak of the "Children's Aid Society" in the Clinton Hall, and the Industrial Schools in various parts of the City, through which the children can be fed and clothed and schooled, or sent away to the country. Contributions here would go directly to the children of the unemployed working men and the lowest poor. Many other societies could be mentioned through which the rich could now relieve the approaching misery of the City. Let each man look about either for a means of bestowing his charity, or for some worthy object. New-York should arise to help its own tremendous Poverty.

Ward's Island.

The Board of Ten Governors has intimated to the Board of Aldermen that the City is under no necessity of effecting further purchases on Ward's Island. The questions growing out of the proposition to buy fifty acres of land on that island from private owners, have been discussed in detail—and warmly discussed. The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, at whose hands the subject has once received a favorable consideration, will perhaps see reasons to alter their judgment. In their first report they recommended a purchase of the McCOTTER interest, at the rate of $1,978 per acre, or upwards of $98,000 for the whole tract. Of the number of acres thus recommended for purchase, scarcely more than one-third is dry land. The residue is simply a water-grant, which the City does not now need, and which it is folly for the Common Council to think of purchasing. We have already commented freely on the enormous price set upon this property—greater, undoubtedly, than the actual value of the land to any private purchaser.

On Ward's Island, the Corporation already possesses a tract that is ample for any purposes to which it may be needful to apply it. It has been urged that a larger extent of territory is essential for burial purposes,—but this idea is repelled by the declaration of the Governors—a body of men who will not be accused of ignorance of the affairs of their own Department, and who may be safely trusted in a question of this kind. It is likewise asserted that the City requires a considerable area, greater than it now possesses, to be laid out in a fanciful manner, for the City Cemetery of the Poor,—that this place, in beauty of adornment and convenience of access, should be a second Greenwood,—that the streets already laid out on this island are private property (still unsold)—that both the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration are to be considered simply in the light of trespassers thereon—and that a practical embargo might be legally laid upon future transactions in that locality, until such time as these streets are purchased and duly paid for. In consideration, however, of the inconvenience which would probably result from such extreme action, the owner or owners have stayed their hands thus far.

The arguments produced in favor of this measure are not difficult of refutation. If a restriction may be laid upon the use of the street, it is a very proper act to test the question at once. If lots, which are now held as private property, are rendered unsalable by their proximity to the Pauper establishments, this is also a point susceptible of legal interpretation. If the price demanded of the City Government for a given number of feet of ground, is deemed extravagant, that is a subject for the decision of the Common Council. It cannot be long urged in defence of this project, that the land is essential to the Pauper establishment. The heads of the Almshouse decline to endorse the purchase, and we can scarcely afford to go behind their declaration,—particularly in these hard times.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new petite Comedy, called "A Gentleman from Ireland," was produced here last night, and met with decided success. It is in two acts, and is written by Mr. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.

The story is simple, and develops itself rapidly. *Mr. Clover*, (DYOTT,) an English gentleman of fortune, is expecting (when the curtain rises) the arrival of the son of an early and warm friend with whom he (*Mr. Clover*) has exchanged promises that one of his daughters shall wed, to cement in this manner an old and genial friendship. He has a letter from this old friend, and from it learns that the young gentleman, his son, is rather eccentric, and may for his own purposes assume some strange antics while on his matrimonial visit. He has scarcely finished the communication, when *Mr. Gerald Fitz-Maurice* (BROUGHAM) makes his appearance. He is at once received as the future bridegroom. Instead of being so, he is in reality the bearer of the sad intelligence, that this unfortunate young man has contracted a typhoid fever and died on the journey. *Gerald* relates the circumstance with earnestness, but is not believed. The *Clover* family conceive it to be a mere ruse, and insist in extending to him all the hospitalities that were intended for his friend. *Mr. Fitz-Maurice* is desired to stay, and is overloaded with attentions. He pledges his honor as a gentleman that they are laboring under a delusion, but they only laugh at him. He relates minutely his own history—they admire his audacity and invention. There is no struggling against such determination to take him for somebody else, and he surrenders, although stoutly protesting that he is *Gerald Fitz-Maurice*, and not a defunct friend. In the next act we have the hero comfortably ensconced in the house of *Mr. Clover*, and uncomfortably in love with one of that gentleman's daughters. Under the peculiar circumstances of his situation, the suit progresses rapidly, and the anxious parent manifests a desire to settle £50,000 on his happy child. Although delighted with the prospect of obtaining the girl he loves, *Gerald* is tormented by the fact that it is all a mistake. As there is no fighting against such difficulties, he determines on making an honorable retreat, and is on the point of doing so, when *Mr. Clover* enters with a letter which he has received from his old friend, corroborating all the circumstances of the son's death. There is a slight recrimination, but *Gerald's* position throughout has been so truthful and gentlemanly, that he cannot be reproached. The piece ends happily by his obtaining the hand of the lady he loves.

There is much dramatic ability displayed in the elaboration of this plot, and the situations are thoroughly humorous and effective. The tag to the second act is perhaps a trifle too long, but it does not hang fire. In other respects—literary and dramatic—there is nothing to be improved.

The character of *Gerald Fitz-Maurice* is a decided addition to Mr. BROUGHAM's repertoire. There have been but few delineators of the Irish Gentleman on the stage. Mr. BROUGHAM achieved an unequivocal success in that difficult *rôle*. He was easy and subdued throughout, contributing in no small degree to the benefit of the piece.

The action devolves mostly on *Maurice*. The other characters are slight and sketchy, but sufficiently individualized; they were ably sustained by Mesdames HOEY, CONOVER, Messrs. DYOTT, STEWART, BLAND, PETERS and BURKE. There was a great deal of applause on the fall of the curtain. Mr. O'BRIAN was loudly called for, and made a plunge at the orchestra from a private box; immediately afterwards retiring into private life. This was not considered sufficient by the audience, who insisted upon having two more bows from the author—and got them.

"A Gentleman from Ireland" will appear every evening this week.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A good humored but sharp piece of local satire was produced here last evening, called "Apollo in New-York," from the pen of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The leading idea of the piece, for it has no plot, is a little behind the times, but the dialogue is *au courant*. *Apollo*, or *Apollonius*, a grand Italian Tenor, is of course Signor MARIO, and of his reception here, and of Miss COUTT's strange infatuation, the burlesque treats funnily. In the matter of experience *Apollo* makes some strong and decided hits, and indulges a keen observation with appropriate expression on all current topics. He inclines strongly to the Know-Nothing principle in politics, and opposes foreign intervention with a good deal of force. Some of the sarcasm is occasionally indiscreet because suggested by inexperience; generally, however, it is innocent.

In a literary point of view "Apollo in New-York" owes its success to localization rather than brilliancy. There are but few good jokes, and the rhymes, in many instances, are strained and clumsy for burlesque writing—which, of all other writing, requires ease and fluency. The localization, however, is clever, and considering the short time Mr. BOURCICAULT has been in the country, displays much observation.

The piece has been placed on the stage with some little care, and is rendered effectively by Mr. BURTON's company. A tableaux at the end was much applauded. The burlesque was moderately successful, and is repeated to-night.

☞ School teachers are said to be in demand at Decatur, Illinois. Teaching is by the scholar, $2 50 and $3 per scholar per quarter, or $30 to $40 per month. The worst difficulty will be in school-houses. They are generally poor—some good.

New Books.

The season is prolific of books. Hard Times, the War, the reduction of wages all around have an effect rather to increase than diminish their number.

MR. A. B. JOHNSON, of Utica, a man known to the world as a banker, famous as the author of a *Treatise on Banking*, occasionally spoken of as the author of *Religion in its Relation to Present Life*, and a good deal read in certain pleasantly told tales published some years ago in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, must be talked of hereafter as at home in another department of literature, in which bankers or the writers of tales are much accustomed to shine. He has written, and D. APPLETON & Co., of Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have published, a book of 256 12mo. pages, on *The Meaning of Words*; analyzed into words and unverbal things, classified into intellections, sensations and emotions. Something of the metaphysical and learned character of the book may be gathered from the motto on its title-page: "Four irreducible fallacies are concealed in the structure of language; it identifies what unverbally are diverse, assimilates what unverbally are heterogeneous, makes a unit of what unverbally are multifarious, and transmutes into each other what unverbally are untransmutable." The book, as the author suggests, is "for very slow reading—the slower the better." Mr. JOHNSON published his first views on this general subject in 1828, under the title of *The Philosophy of Human Knowledge; Or, A Treatise on Human Language*." In 1836 he rewrote the work, and it was published by HARPER & BROTHERS, under the title of *A Treatise on Language; Or, the Relations which Words bear to Things*. These pages convey the author's conceptions on the subject—the mature results of at least fifty years of reflection. We presume that he intended to work all that was valuable of those early publications into this the labor of his mature years, and that what of them is now here embodied he rejects. The volume will not very much amuse light readers, nor afford much gratification to those who most delight in romance. But it is intelligible and suggestive, and scholars in Philology will delight to search it for new views of truth in that department, and to detect the errors which one theorist never fails to discover in the speculations of another.

Among religious books, a noticeable one, and which will be welcome to a large class, is a second and enlarged edition of Rev. DR. TYNG's admirable "Memoir of Rev. Dr. GREGORY T. BEDELL." The first edition was very early disposed of. This is not issued a moment before an imperative demand for it was made. It is published by the "Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Evangelical Knowledge," at No. 11 Bible House, Astor-place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF WILLIAMSBURG BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—[illegible] ANTHONY J. BLEECKER THIS DAY, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, [illegible] city of Williamsburg. [illegible] Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

SEASON OF FURS.—GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles, [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE.—THE MOST EMINENT Chemists of the country, [illegible] WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; [illegible] CHAS. H. RING & CO., [illegible] CLICKENER & Co., [illegible] and by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

COME ONE! COME ALL!—THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT of Fancy Goods ever displayed in New-York [illegible] ROGERS, [illegible] Bazaar of ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.—THOSE WHO WANT cheap and rich Goods will do well to examine the extensive stock of E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, [illegible] equally cheap.

NEW MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED AND SELLING rapidly, [illegible] "Praise God for the Sunday School," [illegible] HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

PERHAM'S TROUPE, No. 663 BROADWAY, WILL treat their audience to a rare and varied Ethiopian performance this evening. [illegible]

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., [illegible] Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

DISHONEST BANKERS.—THE FRAUDS OF Schuyler, Wolcott, Condee and others, have made the times so hard that KNOX, of Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 533 Broadway has resolved to offer his magnificent stock of Furs at 25 per cent. less than cost price. Ladies, remember this and make him an early visit.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN [illegible] Pianos and Melodeons [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HEAVY ALL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Also, merino, cotton and silk, of every description; woolen and cotton hosiery, white and colored shirts, collars, cravats, scarfs. The one-price system triumphant. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st.

PLAID CASHMERES AT 2s. PER YARD.—JUST received, a large stock of double width Plaid Cashmeres at 2s. Also, Delaines, [illegible] equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SOMETHING NEW—HOLIDAY BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—Ladies are invited to call and examine a Bonnet of entirely new shape and material, designed expressly for the Holidays. To be opened on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

HAIR RESTORED OR NO CHARGE AT THE DEPOT of the Swedish Hair Grower, No. 380 Broadway, corner of White-st. [illegible] No. 380 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—WE will open on Monday, 11th, [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining $1 additional. [illegible]

MERINOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—ON MONDAY, 11th inst., we will offer our entire stock of merinoes, [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS—SILKS.—PERSONS WISHING RICH AND cheap Silks, will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive stock of LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, as he is selling Silks and every other kind of Dry Goods cheaper than any other establishment in the city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Save the Children.—The timely use of a few drops of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure the croup on its first appearance. It also checks the most severe colds, coughs, hoarseness, and inflammation of the throat or lungs in a surprisingly short time. No family should fail to have it at this season. Price 25 cents. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., DELLUC & CO., and all Druggists. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasms, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are referable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker sex are a prey to a variety of agonies that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will impart health, vigor, hardiness and permanent energy into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. If all could witness the change it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish," how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ Unionport Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that the Secretary has been duly authorized to collect all arrearages, and will also receive payments at his residence No. 186 Spring-st., on EVERY EVENING, except Wednesday and Friday, from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M. It will be necessary for each and every member to pay the sum of $10 per quarter acre, which sum must be paid by the 23d of the present month, and all lots unpaid for will be sold at public auction on the evening of the above date at No. 163 Bowery.

N. B.—The regular meetings of the Association are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 163 Bowery.

By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society.—The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and the Thirty-second of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1854, when the yearly reports will be presented, a contribution received in cash and subscriptions towards the support of the Society the coming year; and incidental business transacted. Addresses may be expected from Rev A. D. GILLETTE, of the Baptist Church; Rev J. M. REID, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., of the Congregational Church. All persons who feel interested in promoting the best interests of their fellow-men are very cordially invited to be present.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—
Have you tried the Balm of Thousand Flowers?
'Tis a glorious gift to this world of ours;
It clears the skin till each hue shines through
Like a rosy gleam on the morning dew.
It abolishes Freckles and Pimples and Tan.
It beautifies Woman, gives comfort to Man;
Renders shaving a luxury, banishes on
All Blotches and clears the dark clouds from the moon.
And would you the far-famed manufacturers know
When Boston you visit seek—FETRIDGE & Co.
Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

☞ Arouse! Arouse!—STEAMSHIP FIREMEN and COAL-PASSERS, now is the time to take up our course. A MASS MEETING will be held at Captain P. KERRIGAN'S, No. 22 Water-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration and adopt such measures as are necessary, both for our future benefit as well as that of steam-boat owners and others who may require our services. Come one, come all; and in a spirit of fairness and justice give satisfaction to every one concerned. [illegible] JAS. MC. [illegible]

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Dec. 12.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS—Home.
Jan. 8.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Constantine the Great and his times.
Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Substance and Show.
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
[illegible] BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ No. 165 Canal-street, near Varick.—W. & N. VAN NOTE'S Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap-stone and repaired, grates set and repaired, stoves put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also, soap-stone griddles for sale wholesale and retail. The excellence of the griddles consists in their requiring but one greasing when used. All kinds of mason-work done.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, biliousness, piles, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ All Owners of Farms, Gardens and Cultivated Plots—in the vicinity of New-York, should provide themselves with the WEEKLY AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, (now in its XIIIth Volume.) Each number contains 16 double quarto pages of useful and reliable information. $1 per volume of 416 pages. Free copies for examination. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, No. 189 Water-st.

☞ Western Farm League.—A public meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1854, at No. 155 Bowery. Members and others are particularly invited to attend the meeting, as communications are expected from the committee delegated to select land for the purpose of locating.

T. W. FIELDS, President.

C. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Notice.—The PORTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION are respectfully requested to attend a meeting to be held TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 6½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 26 North William-st. Business of importance is to be transacted. By order.

EDWARD FOLLIS, President.

MARTIN PHILAN, Secretary.

☞ Lecture by Thomas Francis Meagher—On the Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Tabernacle, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. To be had at HALL & SON'S Music Store, Broadway, at the Citizen and Irish American Offices, and at the doors.

☞ N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association.—The third of a course of Lectures before this Association will be delivered by Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Subject—The True Administration of the Law in the Naturalization of Foreigners. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door.

☞ Washington Lodge, No. 2, A. F. A.—There will be a special meeting of this Lodge on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Lodge-room. A full attendance is requested. W. C. SMITH, R. S.

☞ Third Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, by Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Subject: "Influence of Slavery upon Woman, and Woman's Duty in relation thereto." Admittance 25 cents.

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The next regular monthly meeting will be held in the Lecture room of Rev. Dr. Bethune's Church, Pierrepont-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12 inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, of the Ladies' Dress Trimming store, No. 90 Bowery, corner Hester st., received on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, out of the New-York Custom-House, 150 boxes rich silk velvet galloons, for cloak and mantilla trimmings; 30 boxes ribbons, for bows, &c., for trimming ball and evening dresses; and 100 boxes ribbons, dress, flounce and basque trimming. Any sample of silk or other dress goods sent to the store, by post or otherwise, will be matched in the best manner, and immediately returned.

THE LADY who yesterday bought at No. 90 Bowery, in the Ribbon Store 18 yards of Ribbons for trimming a ball dress, and green figured ribbon for trimming a basque, and some flounce trimming, can have her porte-monnaie, containing her memorandum and some money, which she lost in the store, by calling as soon as possible.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber invites public attention to his present unrivaled assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, stone marten, mink, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, genet, squirrel, fur mountain marten, and fitch, all manufactured expressly for first-class City retail trade, and at extremely moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate to suit all classes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
GROCERS,
No. 464 Fourth-avenue,
AGENTS FOR
LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also, WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS F. PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and experienced Protestant man as coachman and groom in city or country; has lived with some of the highest families in the Old Country and this, which his testimonials can prove. Any gentleman or lady requiring such help will find him an acquisition. Please apply or call at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, wash and iron; can do all kinds of baking and pastry, and understands her business perfectly; no objection to a boarding-house. Good City reference given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 56 Spring-st., front basement, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good cook, also to wash, or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German Protestant woman, in a good family, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes of all kinds, and finishing of ladies' dresses; understands English. Respectable references given. Please call or address No. 12[illegible] East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious tidy young woman, a Protestant, to do general housework; she is a good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references—one as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two girls wish a situation together; a Protestant as chambermaid and waitress; the other a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference to be seen. Call second door south [illegible]th-st., in Broadway. Can be seen two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, (Protestants,) one as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread. The other as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress. They are good laundresses. Will make themselves generally useful. In city or country, are highly recommended. Apply or call at no 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, and understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Please call at No. 20 Degraw-st., second door from Van Brunt, Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress. Has no objection to take care of children, or to assist in doing chamber work. Good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 67 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to go as laundress. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 71 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days, on the first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do chamber work and sewing, or as waitress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 21 Bedford-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference given. Please call for two days at No. 335 6th-av., up stairs, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American girl as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse, she is fond of children. Call at No. 149 1st-av., between 8th and 9th-sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 237 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook, washer, ironer and general housework. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 112 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a private family. Good City reference, if required. Call at No. 160 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in any business where he could be generally useful. Address ENTERPRISE, Times Office.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—One that is perfectly acquainted with railroad draining, and can procure suitable recommendations as to capacity, &c., may apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 78 Broadway, to FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.—The subscriber would like to engage the services of an experienced caterer for the restaurant, and of an American lady of education and accomplished manners as matron. Applications by mail must be post-paid. See the advertisement of the hotel in another part of this paper.
SIDNEY KOPMAN, No. 604 Broadway.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman of energy, industry, and some ability, desires a situation as editor or associate, or will take the whole charge of a country paper. Has had considerable experience on the New-York press also as a publisher in a neighboring city. Undoubted references to capacity and integrity. Address ASSIDUITY at the Daily Times office.

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $10, to engage in a business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter containing 12 cents or stamps, or call on BROWN & BROTHER, No. 311 Spring-st., New-York. Full particulars with a specimen of the article, will be sent by return mail.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—From 35 to 50 years old; the highest wages will be given to an experienced woman that can bring good references as a nurse, from 9 to 11 o'clock, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Wanted, by a young gentleman, of undoubted character, board in a small private family, where he could feel at home, and be treated as one of them. Address ALLEN, Jr., No. 37 Dey-st., stating accommodations and price.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner 36th-st. Housekeepers, school-teachers of excellent character and ability. Also, servants in every capacity faithfully admonished and instructed. Supplied from this Institution.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 317 Bowery, New-York.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To assist in the duties of a Ladies' Boarding School to teach Music, Drawing and Painting. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

PORTER WANTED.—In a cloth house; an American. One understanding the business preferred. Apply to WILSON, GALL & CO., No. 184 Fulton-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted by an experienced dressmaker, employment by the day in families. Can give every satisfaction. Address No. [illegible] 6th-av.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—With a view of purchasing, if desirable—a middle sized house and requisite outbuildings, in good repair, with from 15 to 20 acres of land, near to a railroad depot, and within one hour's ride of New-York. Address, stating location, rent and price, J. E. J., Times Office.

SLEIGH WANTED.—Wanted to purchase cheap for cash a modern light-built single sleigh. Must be in good condition. Address SLEIGH, at this Office.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in general—first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public, that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHARLES H. SMITH, Esq., counsellor-at-law of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Bellows, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, whose name I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st. will soon be added to the "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, securing thus a most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under ground. The Dining Saloon will be 25 by 100 feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. ☞ AND, WITH ALL THIS LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANTIME THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE.

NO PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing tan, pimples, freckles, tetter, ringworm, chaps, chafes and all skin deformities. Beware of lotions containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Callender, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phila.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.—An incomparable article for the toilet and nursery. It possesses a fragrant perfume, is a certain remedy for headache and other nervous affections, while in the sick room its prophylactic and disinfecting qualities will be found invaluable. Sold at retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large bottles at $1, small do. at 38 cents, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 166 Chambers-st.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP—(the only genuine.)
F. S. CLEAVER'S CLARIFIED MARROWS and BEAR'S GREASE.
F. S. CLEAVER'S SHAVING CREAM, and SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER.
Retail at all Druggists. Wholesale, W. J. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 1[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BARKER, from No. 12 Broadway, has fine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 21 Clinton-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, without children, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom on second floor, at No. 8 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. [illegible] Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, may be pleasantly accommodated with board in a private family, by addressing A. S., at this office.

MODEL HOME.—A great reduction in the expense of living and the comforts of life. Gentlemen of respectability can become members of this Association by addressing MODEL HOME, Times Office.

FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Up town; very superior location; furniture new and very fine; house large and commodious, well filled with profitable boarders. Illness the sole cause of giving it up. Apply to KEYES & HOAGLAND, No. 3 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—In a private family, to single gentlemen only, consisting of a large bedroom, with grate, closet &c., on the 2d story; also, a smaller one, calculated for a young man of good habits and moderate means. Breakfast may be obtained with the family or otherwise, if desired. Apply at No. 102 Prince-st. west of Broadway.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, if required, for one or two gentlemen. The house is new and has all the modern improvements, is one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with board at No. 1[illegible]3 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Bath in the house.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An entirely new, well selected, and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for presents.

DRESSING CASES.

The best and largest assortment of English and French Dressing-Cases in the City.

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Collins's Self-Explanatory Bibles, both plainly and elegantly bound, in great variety.

RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.,
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Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c.
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT BARGAINS.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

In order to make room for Spring importations, and in consequence of extensive alterations and improvements, Beautiful Silks at 5s.; De Laines, 1s.; English Calicoes, 6d.; Merino and Raw Silk Plaids at 4s; Bombazine, Bareges, Canton Cloths, Crapes, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Embroideries, Cloaks, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., &c., in proportion. BARTHOLOMEW'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway,
between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
and directly opposite Tiffany & Co.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 AND 348 BROADWAY
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS,
ADAPTED FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.

It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of
URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS,
CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c.
Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY
PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS.
FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES—REDUCED PRICES! JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at reduced prices his late invoices of elegant Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver ware, &c., comprising some of the choicest articles for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

WATCHES.

Daguerreotype Watches	$100	to	$150
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Cooper Watches, genuine warranted	125	to	275
Independent Second Watches	125	to	250
Pocket Chronometers	125	to	250
Eight Day Watches	140	to	185
Ladies' Enamel Watches	25	to	100
Ladies' Diamond Watches	55	to	300
Magic Watches	100	to	75
Gold Hunting Levers, full jeweled, 18 carat			40
Gold Open faced Levers full jeweled, 18 carat			28
Silver Opened-faced Levers full jeweled, 18 c't.			10
Silver Lepines			6

JEWELRY.

Ladies' elegant sets bracelets, pins and ear-rings, of latest style imported jewelry, very fine and of the richest workmanship.

Ear Rings	$1 50	to	25 00
Pins	1 50	to	25 00
Bracelets	5 00	to	30 00
Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00	to	25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00	to	60 00
Gold Chatelaine, or Belt Chains	10 00	to	110 00
Gold Vest Chains	8 00	to	85 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00	to	15 00
Gold Pencils	1 25	to	10 00
Gold Pen and Pencils	3 50	to	25 00
Gold Crosses	2 00	to	12 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00	to	5 00
Plain Gold Rings	75	to	8 00

Jewelry of every Description.

DIAMONDS.

Diamond Single Stone Pins	$15 00	to	1,500 00
Diamond Cluster Pins	30 00	to	400 00
Diamond Rings	7 00	to	250 00
Diamond Ear Rings	100 00	to	300 00
Diamond Crosses	25 00	to	800 00
Diamond Bracelets	100 00	to	850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

Silver Tea Spoons, per set	$5 00	to	9 00
Silver Desert Spoons	12 00	to	15 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set	15 00	to	25 00
Silver Table Forks, per set	15 00	to	28 00
Silver Desert Forks	13 00	to	23 00

Silver Wedding Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's sets, viz.: Knife, Fork and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the best manner by superior workmen, and at less than usual prices. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, DEC. 11,

A large variety of Dress Goods, &c., suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, at prices much below the cost of importation—consisting of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS.
FRENCH MERINOS.
MOUSSELAIN DELAINES.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, &c.
Also,
500 SCOTCH PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
All wool, (144 by 72 inches,) at $4 each; and
450 RICH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $6 each. Broadway.

$4 PREMIUM CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Those who purchase $3 worth of Music from our stock, (the largest in the United States, of one million works,) will be entitled to a premium of music of $4. We have disposed of, for this purpose, an amount of $25 000 OF VALUABLE MUSIC, displayed on a separate counter, suitably arranged, for the public's choice, from which everybody may select such as suits him.

First remark.—Orders coming from other places, must distinctly state the kind of music wanted, to enable us to select the $4 premium according to the want.

Second remark.—The present contains at least 60 pages, or 20 sheets of the best authors' engraved music, not to compare with the music for the million.

T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Dépôt,
No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled			$30
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30	to	200
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10	to	25
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	12	to	25
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5	to	30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton st., N. Y.

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.—I shall offer to the public the coming HOLIDAYS a fine assortment of useful and ornamental PRESENTS, consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, and a variety of small and less expensive articles.
WM. S. TARBELL, No. 3[illegible] Broadway,
Late of the firm of A. C. Benedict & Co.

HOLIDAYS—New Raisins, Citron, dried Currants, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, with a large assortment of fresh Teas, Coffee, Sugar, and family Groceries, in all their variety, for sale at the lowest cash prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 436 Greenwich-st.

FINE CANDIES—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays. Sugar toys of all kinds, fine mottoes, cracking kisses, almonds plums, Vanilla cream, &c. Fine French boxes, with a large variety of sweet things, suitable for the holidays, by STEWART & BUSSING, No. 300 Pearl-st.

TOYS, TOYS.—No. 1 217 Broadway, near 29th-st., an assortment at low prices. Ladies will please call and see them. Can be sent by Express to any part of the United States. Also, STUART'S CANDY. M. B. ROSE.

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A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

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HATS—SAVE A DOLLAR.—The new Hat Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., is furnishing a hat every way equal to any $4 hat in the City for $3. Think and save a dollar.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 BEEKMAN-ST.,
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A MONTHLY SERIES OF NARRATIVES, DIALOGUES, BIOGRAPHIES AND TALES, FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE YOUNG.

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Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have the pleasure of announcing that they have at length commenced the publication of this series of Juvenile Books, and that their issue will be continued at regular intervals.

It is the design of the Publishers to render it in every way the most attractive and valuable Series of Books for the Young ever offered to the public. They are confident that they have facilities for giving to the work that wide circulation which will warrant them in expending upon it all the resources of typographical and illustrative art. The illustrations will be numerous and in all respects equal to those furnished in "Harper's Magazine." The successive numbers of the STORY BOOKS will take a wide range in respect both to subject and manner of treatment.

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The work, though not intended to be of exclusive religious character, will be so far designed to exert a moral and religious influence on the minds of the readers, as to adapt them to the use of Sabbath School Libraries.

II.

PARISH AND OTHER PENCILINGS.

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The effective pen of the famous Anti-Catholic polemic is every where to be recognized in this racy volume. A large portion of the work is devoted to familiar narratives, illustrating the leading truths of religion, by examples drawn from real life. Among the most interesting papers in the collection are sketches of Rev. ARTHUR GRANT, Dr. ALEXANDER and Dr. MILLER, which comprise a variety of personal recollections of those eminent men, and exhibit a [illegible] of feeling and sincerity of admiration which make them valuable specimens of biographical composition. The writings of KIRWAN have already gained an extensive popularity, and must always command the attention of the public for their vehement expression of opinion, their glowing religious spirit and their robust natural eloquence.

III.

AMERICAN PRINCIPLES ON NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON,

Preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabethtown, Nov. 23, 1854, by NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D., Pastor of the Church. 8vo., paper. 10 cents.

A NEW PARLOR PASTIME.
THE ORACLE OF FLOWERS.
A POETICAL GAME OF FORTUNE.
"There, 'mid them all so fair to see,
What flower shall thy fit emblem be?"

This is an elegant Parlor Game, designed as a pleasing and intellectual amusement for the social circle. It is at once mirthful, chaste and refined. Price 50 cents.

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THE GAME OF GIFTS, USES AND CONSEQUENCES.
THE GAME OF THE OLD MAID.
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THE GAME OF SPECULATION.
THE GAME OF CONUNDRUMS.
THE GAME OF THE YANKEE PEDDLER.
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THE GAME OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

And many others, including the GOLDEN EGG, FANNY GRAY, Dissected Maps and Pictures, Alphabet Blocks, &c. For sale wholesale and retail.

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BEING TONY FUDGE'S RECORD OF THE SAME IN FORTY CHAPTERS—WITH PORTRAITS OF SOLON FUDGE AND GEO. WASHINGTON FUDGE,

From designs by DARLEY. 2 vols. 12mo., uniform, with REVERIES OF A BACHELOR, DREAM LIFE, &c.

The publication of this popular work, announced for the 9th December, has been unavoidably delayed. It will be published on

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Large orders have already been received and the past success of books by IK. MARVEL, warrants me in believing that a large edition of this work will be sold at once on publication.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

WORK;
OR, PLENTY TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.
BY MARGARET MARIA WEBSTER.

2 Volumes, 16mo., 37½ cents each; or, in 1 Volume, 16mo., cloth 75 cents, cloth gilt, $1.

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From the Christian Observer.

This little, unpretending volume, is full of vigorous and wholesome thoughts, expressed with a vivacity which fixes the attention and impresses the heart. Its general circulation cannot fail to awaken many among the young and the old to feel the responsibilities of life, and arouse to earnest efforts to fulfill them.

From the Monthly Record.

The awakening activity of the Female Mind in the present age will find in these volumes and particularly in the first, at once a fresh and hallowed impulse, and a clear-sighted, honest guide. The lady of means and leisure, more or less, who, in deep weariness of a life devoid of her capacities, longs for some objects worthy of a woman's aspirations and sensibilities, will find here the true answer to her unexplained wants. The number of these is multiplying under the same impulse which is urging on the energies of all mankind, and manifesting itself among women too often by those melancholy eccentricities and extravagances which excite the derision of the multitude and the pity of the thoughtful. The author of "Work" has endeavored to meet the general craving of her sex for increased opportunities of action in the right manner, and to present in their fullness and harmony, those duties which are and those which ought to be within the peculiar province of a Christian Woman. So few living words are extant in the world as yet, on this topic, that we cannot do less than recommend "Work" to every reader who is or would be an earnest and true woman.

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RUTH HALL.
FANNY FERN'S FIRST NOVEL.

So great is the desire to see the first novel of this distinguished authoress, that the first mammoth edition, which was to have been published on Monday, Dec. 11, will not come within some thousands of supplying the orders already received. It is therefore, deemed best to delay the publication of the book until the second edition is ready, which will be on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, after which time the publishers hope to be able to supply all orders promptly, even should this extraordinary demand continue.

MASON BROTHERS,
No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG'S DIARIES FOR 1855.

Pocket sizes—Cap 12mo., 18mo., 8vo., and long 8vo.; each size one and three days to a page. Containing almanac, calendar, time tables of Sundays, population of the United States, population of the principal cities and towns in the United States, present rate of postage, legal interest laws in the different States, distance from New-York to the principal places in the United States, Presidents of the United States, a blank space for every day in the year, memorandum, cash account for each month, annual summary of cash account, and bills payable and receivable for each month. Tuck, gilt and plain edge and cloth.

Office sizes—Cap folio, square and long quarto, and demy quarto. The publishers feel warranted in saying that the above series of Diaries are more complete and useful than any others in market.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers,
No. 88 John-st., New-York.

THE GEM OF THE JUVENILES
Will be published on TUESDAY, Dec. 12.
EVENING HOURS WITH MY CHILDREN:
OR, CONVERSATIONS ON THE GOSPEL STORY,

Illustrated with twelve splendid engravings. Quarto size, colored, $1 75. Plain, $1 25.

This is the most superb book for the young issued during the season. ROB. CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 285 Broadway.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS IS SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its exceeding usefulness might be easily obtained from consumers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 250 leaves, $1; prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 500 leaves $1 50.

R. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

THE WAR.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the last new work viz.: MIRROR OF THE CITY OF SEBASTOPOL, CRIMEA AND BLACK SEA; with colored views and full descriptions. Price 25 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. A. H. JOCELYN, publisher, No. 60 Fulton-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Arthur's Gazette.

A splendid Centre Table Book.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.

THE ORNAMENTS OF MEMORY;
OR, BEAUTIES OF HISTORY, ROMANCE AND POETRY.

Illustrated with eighteen steel Engravings. 1 vol. 4to., cloth, $5; in morocco, $8; in morocco antique, $10.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Herald.

An elegant quarto volume, printed on the finest paper, and illustrated with the finest engravings.

From the Presbyterian.

In form and feature this may be announced as not only an elegant volume, but as occupying the front rank among those artistical creations which the honest rivalry of publishers brings forth about the close of the year to gratify the public taste.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

The contents are prose and poetry, both varied and entertaining; the typography is elegant, and the binding rich and tasteful. The book must be a most acceptable present for Christmas and New Year.

From the Banner of the Cross.

The embellishments present examples of the painters and engravers' skill, which may challenge comparison with any that have ever been executed, while the letter press will delight every votary of polite literature.

From the Boston Atlas.

This is a superb volume, quarto in size, and is designed and admirably adapted to take the place of the now nearly extinct race of annuals and souvenirs—so called.

From Arthur's Gazette.

The volume forms a splendid centre-table book—one of the most elegant that has appeared this season—and we must congratulate the publishers of the production of a work combining so much elegance and beauty in every department. It cannot fail to be a favorite with all in search of a splendid souvenir.

From the Observer.

In making up our story of jewels for Christmas and New Year, these "Ornaments of Memory" shall receive that prominence and consideration they so richly deserve.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
PLAIN WORDS TO A YOUNG COMMUNICANT.
BY JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D.
One vol. 16 mo., 35 cents.
WILL BE READY THIS WEEK.
SELECTIONS FROM THE CHRISTIAN POETS ANCIENT AND MODERN.
One vol. Royal 12 mo., cloth, gilt.
THE FOUNTAIN OF LIVING WATERS.
BY THEODORE IRVING, LL. D.
New edition, one vol., 16 mo.
THE TWINS, OR THE DALES AT NEWPORT.
An attractive Juvenile.
Square, 16 mo., illustrated.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I. KITTO'S DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS. 8 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $6; in half calf, $12.

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The design of the writer is to serve up a passage of Scripture that are obscure or difficult to be understood, particularly from their allusions to ancient places, or customs, or persons or things, and throw upon them the light of history. Beginning in the first volume with the Antediluvians and Patriarchs, the reader is led on, day by day, through the historic records of Moses and the Judges, Saul and David, Solomon and the Kings, Job and the poetical writers, Isaiah and the Prophets, and thence to the New Testament characters and times, everywhere gathering new facts, and discovering the breadth and beauty of new truths.

II. SCOTIA'S BARDS. Comprising the choicest productions of Scottish Poets, illustrated with more than fifty elegant engravings in the highest style of the art, with frontispiece and vignette by Ritchie. 8vo. Cloth, $3; full gilt, $4; Turkey Morocco, $6 50.

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Scotland, rich in the treasures of Theology, History and Philosophy, here stands before us with their long array of Poets, such as any country might be proud to acknowledge as its own.

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THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES OF REV. WILLIAM JAY. 2 vols. 12mo., $2 50. In 1 vol., full gilt, $3; half calf, $3; full calf, $4 50.

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Few names are so extensively known in the Christian communities of Great Britain and the United States as that of Wm. Jay. His "Morning and Evening Exercises" is in the great majority of Christian families. The Autobiography is written in a style of great simplicity and pleasantness. The reminiscences by him say of prominent individuals with whom he was well acquainted—as John Newton, Richard Cecil, Robert Hall, William Wilberforce, and others—are graphic and entertaining, and replete with anecdote.

V. JAY'S MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES. A new edition in 4 royal 12mo. vols., $4; half calf, $8; full calf, $12.

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This edition of the "Exercises" is in four large 12mo. volumes. It is remarkably well printed in large, clear type, and on clear, white paper, so that the old and those of weak sight can enjoy the good things prepared for them by one of the most pious and best writers which the world has produced.

VI. JAY'S FEMALE SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS. 12mo., $1; full gilt, $1 50.

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By all sincere Christian women the world over, this volume will be regarded as a spiritual treasure.

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They are in respect to temper, style and spirit models of religious writing; and their collection in so readable a form is a boon to the lovers of good reading.

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From the Independent.

The peculiarity of the edition is, that the marginal references are printed out in full, occupying the middle column of the page, so that, without the trouble of hunting out a reference, the eye may at once compare it with the text. This is a positive advantage, both for exposition in the family, for the preparation of the Bible Lessons, and for the purposes of the Student. The type is clear, the paper good, and the whole page beautiful.

JUVENILE BOOKS FOR 1855.

The attention of Parents, Teachers, Booksellers and others, is invited to the following new, beautiful and interesting works for the young. While great care has been taken that they all convey lessons of high moral and religious truth, no expense has been spared in the typography, illustrations and binding to render them in the highest degree attractive and elegant.

JEANIE MORRISON; OR, THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE. By the author of the "Pastor's Family." Illustrated. 16mo. 75 cents. Full gilt, $1 25.

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JAMES' YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND. 75 cents.

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THE NURSERY GOVERNESS. By the author of the "Week," &c. Illustrated.

SUNDAY AFTERNOONS AT HOME. Profusely Illustrated.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 285 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1854.

F. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Your favor, requesting an account of the raising of the steamboat Brenton, came safe to hand, and we hasten to give you the following details of her loss and subsequent recovery.

The Brenton struck a large submerged rock on the Missouri River, 35 miles above St. Louis, last month, and filled in about 40 minutes, and sunk in about 10 feet water. She was somewhat listed, and one guard and part of her deck was just out of water, while the other guard had 3 or 4 feet of water over it. We sent one of our steam driving boilers (the "Submarine, No. 5") to the wreck, where she arrived on Sunday at dark. The next morning, while part of her crew were adjusting the suction hose (21 inches in diameter), our carpenters curbed off the hatches, and by 10 o'clock A. M. steam being up, we started the pump, and in less than ten minutes the water was so low that the suction pipe took air, the water being only 7 or 8 inches deep on her floor timbers. The pump kept the water down until the carpenters succeeded in bulk-heading or partitioning off the break in the hull, and before dark the Brenton was safely floating. Steam was raised on her, and she was brought down to this city, where she has been docked. The pumping engine used on this occasion was one of your pattern, called B No. 2, and some idea of its power may be inferred from the fact that we did not stop the break at all under hull before we pumped the water out of her. The dock showed the damage to be the crushing in of her larboard knuckle for 10 feet. The planks were completely shattered for this distance, and about 20 inches in width, and every timber, buttock, and her knuckle kelson in this space was broken in.

The tonnage of the Brenton is about 150 tons. We estimated the discharge of the pump at about 200 bbls of water per minute. The stream from it was 10 inches deep, 24 inches wide, and ran at the rate of 10 miles per hour, as we ascertained by a light paddle-wheel made for the purpose.—Yours truly, (Signed,)

EADS & NELSON.

The "Gwynne Pumping Engine" may be seen in operation at the Eva Works, south side Atlantic Dock Basin. Visitors are invited to call and see model at No. 12 Greenwich-st.

WHO WANTS WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Who'll have hair? If any such there be let them buy a Bottle of my ONGUENT, which will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin! You can send by friend, but it is so: $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 1?? Nassau-st.; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

MME. ROTTEAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces Morning Caps, Shirts, &c., at low prices. Flounced and other articles made to order. No. 120 9th-st., near Broadway.

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER AND JANUARY FASHIONS.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

CLOAKS—In cloths, satin, moire antique and velvet. No stock ever seen in this City so rich and varied in style, nor the trimmings in such good taste, the colors being black and brown, at present so much the fashion in Paris.

FURS—In sable, mink, stone marten, fitch and mountain marten. Notwithstanding the war with Russia, W. B. McK. is offering rich dark sables and mink cheaper than ever yet known, having fortunately bought a large lot of furs early this year, through a relative in Russia.

N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visitors, its characteristic features being small profits and no deviation from the marked price.

Cloak and Fur Establishment, No. 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings, four doors from Broadway.

WILLIAM B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

PARIS FEATHERS, BEAVER BONNETS, &c.

We have just received per late steamers elegant lots of Paris feathers, flowers, &c., among which
100 dozen rich white ostrich tips.
25 dozen rich black ostrich tips.
50 dozen rich mixed and colored ostrich tips.
25 dozen rich super white, black and colored feather trimmings. Also on hand—beaver, plush, felt and straw bonnets; French flowers, ribbons, &c.

HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st. corner of William.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.
DOREMUS & NIXON, NO. 21 PARK-PLACE,

Are selling, at reduced prices, a very extensive assortment of
BED BLANKETS, TRAVELING AND HORSE BLANKETS.

Of every possible variety and style. Also, a choice lot of
COMFORTABLES,
made of patent felt—sizes from ship's berth to largest bed. Keepers of Hotels and Boarding-houses will serve their interest to call.

LADIES' CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The Subscribers beg to notify the ladies that they have THIS DAY made a great reduction in the prices of their entire stock of Imported and other Cloaks, which comprises for this advanced season an unusually large assortment of the newest and best styles; all of which are offered at very low prices. J. BECK & CO.,
Nos. 355, 706 and 790 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT OF DRESS SILKS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 11.
1,000 Dress Patterns of
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS
at $7 50 each.

To facilitate the sale they will be cut into lengths of 12 yards each. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

McCORMACK & SIMPSON—Are offering their present magnificent collection of Dress and Cloak Trimmings at a reduction of fully 30 per cent. on their previously low prices. Also, a very large variety of French and Scotch Embroideries, in collars, and sleeves separately, or in sets to match; Habits, Hand-kerchiefs, Infants' Robes, &c., suitable for holiday presents. Also, Maltese Lace sets, Valenciennes Laces, French Lace Veils, at prices greatly below the cost of importation, many of them being purchased at a large bankrupt sale and at auction. We invite attention to our Kid Gloves at 2s. 6d., worth 4s., and at 4s. 6d., worth 7s. Ladies, before purchasing, would do well to visit our establishment, No. 130 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—WOLVNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., New York, is determined to clear out his stock before the season is past, and to give ladies an opportunity to economize these hard times, has marked down his stock, and is now offering all the most desirable styles of the season at greatly reduced prices, and invites your inspection in preference to quoting imaginary numbers and fabulous prices of Cloaks. Ladies, call and judge for yourselves; our stock is very large, especially in rich embroidered Velvet Cloaks.

MILLINERY GOODS.—Milliners buying bills of $100 at LICHTENSTEIN'S Ribbon Store, No. 90 Bowery—such as Flowers, Feathers, Satins, Silks, Ribbons, &c.—may get them at about one-third less than the usual wholesale price.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.—Ladies should remember Mrs. GAYNOR'S best Paris Wove Corsets are made expressly for her and that for ease and elegance in fitting they are unsurpassed, while her prices are only half usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th st.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS—FOR NEW-YEAR'S.—T. H. GAYNOR will open on Monday several cases of embroideries intended for wholesale, but owing to the dullness of trade he will sell them to the ladies of New-York at wholesale prices. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Ladies' cloths, broadcloths, cassimeres, black silks, wool plaids, black velvets, lace curtains, fancy half hose, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, Nos. 23 and 34 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854 to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, }

MONTAGUE HALL RESTAURANT TO LET, for a term of years. For location it is not surpassed in the two cities. The building is large, well-room, doing a large business. It has been in successful operation for the last six years. Owing to the other business of the house, the proprietor is unable to attend to his Restaurant. To a man who is competent and with small means, it will be let at a fair rent. It is in complete order. Apply to DAVID N. HAINES, Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has the control of a fine block of lots, near Atlantic ferry, Brooklyn, which can be bought on long credit, or obtained on a perpetual lease. The property is unencumbered, and can be cut up as to make room for twenty-one neat houses, which can be built cheaply and will rent well. Carpenters, masons and others, by combining, may put them up almost without any money. Apply to JOHN SEXTON, Architect, Platt's Building, No. 131 Nassau-st.

$3,000 TO $4,000 WANTED—A special partner who can invest from $3,000 to $4,000 in a safe publishing business from which a respectable interest can be obtained for his capital, with the privilege of appointing a respectable young man to a permanent situation at a salary of $1,000 a year. Address SPECIAL PARTNER, Tribune office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A man who can devote his time, together with this amount, in a pleasant business, profitable and respectable, worth $5,000 in seven months. To a person of the right sort, security will be given for the amount invested. Address with real name, S. S. CHICHESTER, Times Office.

$10,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first mortgage for the above amount on strictly first class improved City property, having two or three years to run. Apply, for one day, to R. T. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE.—BRIG TOWNSEND JONES, 197 tons Custom-House register; about four years old, built at Cold Spring, Long Island; well found and ready for sea. Apply to JONES & MOORE, No. 104 Wall-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with orders to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $30 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and warerooms.

McDONALD BROS., No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 7-octave $350 rosewood Piano Forte for sale for $225, as the owner soon sails for Italy; been used but two months; made by the best City makers, perfect in all respects, and fully warranted; patent metallic frame, modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 24 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M., for three days.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

GRAND AND SQUARE PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—From the best manufactories, which combine all good qualities, richness of tone, elegance and cheapness, and, in this respect, without any competition in this City. Fully warranted, at T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Dépôt, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 245 West 28th-st., near 8th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano Fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. WAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., cor. 14th-st.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Cutler's & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 383 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS—Unequaled in strength and purity of perfume. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from English flowers; RIMMEL'S ROSE LEAF POWDER, most deliciously perfumed. The above articles are all the rage among the élite on the Continent of Europe, and are becoming highly popular in the United States. At retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 166 Chambers-st.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 17, 19 to 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Saturday. The Calendar will be called next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 102, 432, 3, 4, 1152, 869, 880, 66, 226, 719, 458, 1307, 1303, 369, 636, 1062, 1155, 1250, 36, 682, 434, 1294, 294, 27, 150, 289, 457, 466, 1061, 465, 1229, 763, 1260, 506, 808, 608, 721, 504.

The above will be called in Part I. Common Pleas Room in the City Hall. The Second Part of the Court will be held in the Court Room at the corner of Chambers and Centre-streets.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 1352 to 1360, 1369 to 1371.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 811, 313, 1069, 1070, 1075, 891, 290, 667, 741, 1001, 1061, 1094, 1097, 1100, 1101.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

This branch of the Court has adjourned until next Monday. On Saturday, however, motions will be heard, as usual on that day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Dec. 11.

The first part of the Trial Branch of this Court will hold its sittings in the room devoted to the first part of the Common Pleas in the Old City Hall for the present, and until the room which it usually occupies shall be repaired and receive some alterations now under way. The day Calendar will be called at the City Hall.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

The case of *Gibbons* vs. *The Broadway Bank* is still on. A number of witnesses were examined this morning to show Mr. Gibbons' activity and influence in organizing the Bank. The plaintiff rested his case, and Mr. Whiting moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the action is brought, not for services rendered the Bank, but for damages sustained in not having been appointed its Cashier.

That no compensation could be claimed which was founded on expectation, and if there had been a promise it had been before the organization of the Bank, and consequently it is not liable for any damage which may thus have arisen to the plaintiff. The Court refused to dismiss the complaint, and thought that the question of damages was one for the Jury.

His Honor also intimated that the question raised by Mr. Whiting, as to the liability of the Bank, might be decided at the General Term.

The defence was then opened by Mr. Whiting.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

A FEMALE STOCK-JOBBER.

Eliza Hopkins vs. *Simeon Draper*.—This is an action brought in the name of a widow lady who formerly kept a boarding-house in Madison and Market-streets, to recover a deposit of $500, alleged to have been made on a time bargain with the defendant, for the purchase of 200 shares of the stock of the Harlem Railroad. It was averred by the counsel for the plaintiff that at the time of the contract Mr. Draper held no such stock in his possession, and that he was therefore liable to return the $500, as the contract was in contravention of a statute known as the Stock-Jobbing Act. On the part of the defence it was denied that any such person as the plaintiff ever had any transactions with the defendant, for the purchase of stock, or that she had ever been seen by Mr. Draper or his clerks; in fact, that she was a mere myth in the stock market, and that the suit could not be maintained in her name. It appeared from the evidence of a Mr. Lewis that the contract was made on the 31st of May last, and that previous to the maturity of the bargain to deliver the stock, it fell down in the market, in consequence of the financial troubles with Schuyler. Lewis swore that he made the bargain to purchase the stock for the plaintiff, and deposited $500 which he had received from her, and paid the money at the office of Mr. Draper, not for himself, but for Mrs. Hopkins. That before the expiration of the 60 days he called at the office of the defendant and inquired if the shares of stock had actually been set aside. Mr. Draper said No, it was not customary to do so where stock was bought on time until the same was paid for. That this was merely a promise to purchase the stock and not binding. Lewis further testified that he pressed the defendant to return the deposit, which he declined to do, as he had passed his word for the stock and would have to pay the market price. The witness produced to the Court the following memoranda which were admitted in evidence:

200 SHARES. NEW-YORK, May 31, 1854.

I have sold to E. Hopkins two hundred shares of the Stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at fifty-one per cent, payable and deliverable in 60 days at the option of the purchaser, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Received on deposit of 50 per cent, five hundred dollars.

SIMEON DRAPER.

Due July 30, 1854. EUGENE LEDENTU, Attorney.

200 SHARES. NEW-YORK, May 31, 1854.

I have purchased of Simeon Draper two hundred shares of the Stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, at fifty one per cent, payable and deliverable in sixty days at the option of the purchaser, with interest at the rate of six per cent.

Received on deposit of 50 per cent, five hundred dollars.

SIMEON DRAPER.

Due July 30, 1854. EUGENE LEDENTU, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb 6 1854.

MR. J. D. LEWIS—*Dear Sir:* The five hundred dollars I gave to you for safe keeping, I wish that you would invest it in something that will be paying. The investment I will leave entirely to your judgment, which I have entire confidence in. Should you wish to use my name in any transactions of business for yourself, you are at liberty to do so. Hoping that any investment that you make will prove profitable, I remain, very respectfully, yours, ELIZA HOPKINS.

On the part of the defence Mr. Busteed moved for a non-suit, on the ground that there was no proof that any contract had been with Mrs. Hopkins, or that she had ever been to the office of the defendant.

Mr. H. Mott opposed the motion, which was denied by the Court.

Mr. Busteed then called several witnesses to prove that the witness Lewis was a dry goods clerk, and that he made a number of contracts in the name of E. Hopkins, and that until the commencement of this suit it was always supposed that Lewis was E. H. Hopkins, and that the bargains he was making were on his own account. It was clearly proved that there was such a person as Mrs. Hopkins, and although she was not produced in Court several persons testified that they were acquainted with her. In summing up Mr. Busteed urged to the Jury that if the stock of the Harlem Railroad Company had risen instead of falling, this suit would never have been brought. On the other hand Mr. Mott contended that the whole transaction was illegal, and said that the Jury must find a verdict for the plaintiff.

His Honor, in his charge to the Jury, said that if they were of opinion, under the evidence, that Lewis made this bargain on the part of *Mrs. Hopkins in good faith*, she would be entitled to recover, provided the defendant had the stock in his possession at the time of the contract; or if he was authorized by any other person who held the stock in their name to make such a contract. *If he had not such stock, then the transaction was illegal and void under the Statute.* The Jury retired for a short time and found *for the plaintiff, damages $500.*

Mr. Busted gave notice of his intention to appeal against the charge of the Court and the verdict of the Jury.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Illegally taking a Letter.—John Borlan, the bookkeeper of the Liverpool House, was arrested and held to bail, charged with opening a letter and extracting $10 therefrom.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

Only one case was tried yesterday. Other cases would have been tried if the witnesses or the prosecutors had been ready. But they were not. The case brought before the Court was one of

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Henry Edwards was charged with burglariously entering the house No. 410 First-avenue, on the night of the 10th November. William F. Vail, by trade a butcher, deposed that he lived on said premises. On the night in question, he heard "a tracking across the floor." "What is that?" said his wife. "That is the cat," said he. But feeling dissatisfied with the admission, he opened the door, and by the light of a candle saw a shadow flitting away. "Who's there?" said he, but there was no answer. The shadow ran out of the house and fled up the street. The witness followed after. He caught nobody, but saw somebody hide himself behind a brick pile. There were no goods disturbed in the house of plaintiff.

Police Officer James Fuller, of the Eighteenth District, arrested a man who was running. He had no shoes on his feet. He had one in hand, and he had left *one behind him on the track he had traversed.*

The Assistant District Attorney wished to know from the prosecutor what there was portable on his premises.

Mr. Spencer, for the defence, said that for the sake of argument he would *admit that there was a cook-stove in the kitchen.*

Mr. Vail, who wore a very ancient coat, said he *would not take $300 for the clothing he had preserved* at home. He had also jewelry to the value of $100, which the burglar might have taken, *but didn't.*

Mr. Spencer's defence rested on the testimony. It was not proved that any burglary was committed. The *prosecution had failed to prove that any door or window was forced.* No property was disturbed, and moreover the prisoner had not been identified. The prosecutor saw the shadow of a person flying away; but a flying shadow is nothing. [illegible] would not walk on [illegible].

Verdict—"Not guilty."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times. MONDAY, Dec. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very rare and quiet at $6 75 for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, $ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—[illegible] but not heavy; 300 bags Rio were disposed of at 9½c.@10c. $ lb.

COTTON—[illegible] no [illegible] change worth specifying. The day's sales include 3,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible] Western brands are essentially unchanged. Cash buyers can obtain slight concessions from our quotations; but there are not many such forthcoming at present. Hence the bulk of the business is being transacted within our large Eastern and local dealers are purchasing with a [illegible] degree of freedom; while shippers,—in the absence of the steamer's news,—are operating with greater caution. The day's sales reach 5,700 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 87½@$7 87½
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 50

Superfine Canadian is advancing; 1,000 bbls. realized to-day $8 87½@$9, in bond; and $9 75@$10 free $ bbl. Southern is in good request at full prices. The day's operations add up 1,000 bbls., at $8 50@$9 50 for ordinary to favorite, including mixed and good, with $9 50 @$10 25 for fancy and extra $ bbl. Nothing new has occurred in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

FRUIT—This day's sales of Bunch Raisins embrace 500 boxes dry, at $2 75; and 600 wet dried at $2 40.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather less sought after, and is hardly as firm, though the supply here is quite a limited one. The day's transactions consist of 3,000 bushels good Genesee white, at $2 35; 6,000 fair Canadian do., free, at $2 05; and 800 poor Southern red, at $1 90. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at $1 40 $ bushel. Barley is in good demand at full rates. The day's movements include 600 bushels mixed, at $1 22½; and 6,000 four-rowed on terms not disclosed. There is a fair business being transacted in State and Western Oats, at 54c.@56c. $ bushel. Corn is in better request, at however unchanged figures. The stock is pretty large. The day's sales consist of 56,000 bushels, at 93c.@94c. for low to prime Western mixed; 91c.@92c. for new Southern yellow; and 96c. for round Northern yellow, $ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 650 bales River were effected, to-day, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, $ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Some 50 bales new were taken at 35c.@36c. $ lb.

IRON—There were sold only 60 tons Scotch Pig, at $33 50, usual credit, $ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are but moderately inquired for, at $1 87½@$1 93½, cash and short credit, $ thousand.

LEAD—Continues very dull and heavy, there being no disposition among buyers to operate.

LIME—Rockland is in scanty stock, at 93½c. for Common and $1 12½ for Lump, $ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is extremely quiet and languid. Only 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans were purchased, at 27c. less 4 $ cent. for cash, $ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $4 25@$4 37½ $ 280 lbs. Sales were reported to-day of merely 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 46c., cash, $ gallon, and 650 bbls. North County and Wilmington common Rosin at $1 85@$1 90 $ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Crude is still held above the limits of buyers, at 68c.@70c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, $ gallon; hence, it is inanimate. There is but a limited business being transacted in manufactured kinds at unaltered rates; 50 baskets Olive were taken at $3 50 each. Linseed is in slack request at 81c.@82c. $ gallon. Lard Oil is retailing at 82½c.@85c. $ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork appears in fair demand, but at downward tending rates. The day's business comprises 1,200 bbls. at $12 25@$13 50 for Mess; $12 75 for thin Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for Prime; and $12 for Rumps, $ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less active at 6½c.@6¾c. $ lb. Cutmeats have not varied. Lard is brisk and buoyant. The day's transactions consist of 850 bbls. at 10c.@10¼c.; and 400 kegs at 10½c.@11c. $ lb. Beef is moderately active and steady. The day's sales include 330 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8 50 @$11 for Country Mess, $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, $ bbl. Besides which, there were disposed of 450 tcs. Prime Mess Beef, according to quality, at from $21@$27 50, $ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are precisely as last reported.

RICE—The market is very quiet and prices are entirely nominal.

SPICES—The only important sales effected to-day were 500 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at $1, and 1,000 mats Cassia at 27c. $ lb.

SUGARS—Continue dull and heavy, the day's sales having been confined to 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.; and small parcels of Cuba at previous rates, $ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 12,000 lbs. prime at 12½c. $ lb.

WHISKY—This day's operations include 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@41c., cash and short credit, $ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Displayed rather less firmness. For Liverpool there were engaged 20,000 bushels Corn, part in bulk, at 4d.; 1,000 bales Cotton at 3-16d. $ lb.; a small lot of Sea Island do. at ¼d. $ lb.; a lot of heavy goods at 17s. 6d. $ ton; and 600 bbls. Rosin at 2s. For London there were taken 80 tons Cheese at 25s. 3d. For Havre some shipments were made at 87½c. for Provisions, and 75c. for Rosin $ bbl. For California measurement goods were being taken at 35c.@40c. $ foot.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BANGMAN FOR BOYS —at the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Steble House, Astor-place, entrance on 4th-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st., will receive new pupils this week, and guarantees to prepare them for any situation in business. The facilities for commercial instruction are unsurpassed. Private rooms secured this evening without extra charge. Writing class only $5, for a full scientific course of lessons.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 129 and 131 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 221 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 100 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 West 27th st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 81 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Near Atlantic and Montague Ferries; house three stories, with gas, marble mantels, &c. Also, a four story house, containing modern improvements, in one of the finest locations in New York City. Terms liberal. A very large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire No. 241 Pearl-st., or No. 68 East 17th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three three-story brick houses for $2,300 each. $3,000 can remain on each house five years. Also, two three-story houses and stores, cheap, on Division-av., within five minutes' walk of two ferries. Apply to D. HOWELL, corner of Nassau and Spruce-st., Brick Chapel.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 38 John-st., and C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., POOME & PUNNELL, No. 373 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three full lots on 40th-st., near 2d-av., will be sold separately or together. Over one-half can remain on mortgage. Inquire of F. G. LUDLOW, No. 194 Norfolk-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power surpassed by any in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 27 Bond-st., and furniture for sale to let; the family now occupying the house may be disposed to remain as boarders, if agreeable.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 30 lots of land at Astoria. *Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit.* The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mare, *Dongard, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars* apply to E. L. BIKER, No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the [illegible] story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every [illegible] of retail or wholesale business. No more [illegible] location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—An office or small store on Beekman-st., under the Market Bank, together with a large cellar and vault, in which there is an elevator to hoist up heavy goods. Likewise, offices to let over the Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. Apply in the Bank.

OFFICES TO RENT.—Two good offices, on the first floor of No. 60 William-st., near Wall. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 60 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms [illegible] No. [illegible] Duane-st.

NOTICE.—[illegible] assignment [illegible] of the [illegible] JULIAN ALLEN & CO., and requests all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to him at his Office, No. 138 Nassau-st.—New-York, Oct. 25 1854.

CHARLES E. SOULE, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS HANSON, Auctioneer.

At 10½ o'clock THIS (Tuesday) MORNING.

PRESENTS.

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES IN LARGE VARIETY.

At the spacious auction rooms of TUNIS MORRELL, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane. The location, &c., enables ladies to attend. Part of the articles as follows: Rich rosewood furniture; also, a large stock mahogany, &c.; also, French fancy goods in large variety; also, rosewood and mahogany pianos; also, mirrors and oil paintings in gilt frames, &c.; also some marble top tables and [illegible] choice chairs for sale.

N. B.—Consignments solicited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 12th, WEDNESDAY, 13th, and THURSDAY, 14th, at 10 o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., No. 48 Maiden-lane, near William-st.—The entire stock of rich Fancy Goods and Holiday Presents, being the yearly importation of the above well known importer, positively without reserve, consisting of

Rich Parisian Bronzes—Antique and modern, of the most celebrated subjects and designs, all of which are warranted; French Porcelain Vases, têtes-à-têtes and other sets, superbly decorated, of various patterns; ormolu and crystal cabinets, jewel caskets, pen trays, card receivers—and entirely new articles in every variety, richly ornamented in arabesque and inlaid.

Gents' and ladies' Dressing and Writing Cases, in inlaid rosewood, ornamented in Buhl and variegated patterns, with solid silver fittings, and cut glass vinaigrettes.

Embossed Morocco Goods—comprising the richest description of ladies' reticules, gents' dressing cases, pocket companions, necessaries and other varieties of this manufacture.

Pearl inlaid and Silver mounted Jewel Casket, card receivers and bijouteries of every description.

Fans of every description, comprising kid, silk and ornamental, framed in pearl and ivory, and richly carved, in all the finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City.

Toys—The largest and finest assortment, comprising every variety of pattern, from the cheapest to the most costly. Also, superb bronzes in groups and statuettes.

We particularly request the attention of the public and those intending to purchase for the Holidays, to this sale, as combining the largest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City. Every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Terms, cash for all sums of $100 and under; over that amount, five per cent off. Goods on exhibition on Monday, 11th inst. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

50 shares American Exchange Bank Stock	$100 each.
$3,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due 1873; interest payable May 1, and Nov. 1, in New-York	$1,000 each.
40 shares Suffolk Bank Stock	$100 each.
50 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company	$100 each.
40 shares American Express Stock	$100 each.
$5,000 First Mortgage seven per cent. Convertible Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company; interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York	$1,000 each.
$2,000 eight per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago, (known as the Wisconsin's Lake Shore) Railroad Company, due 1863; interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Broadway Bank, New-York	$1,000 each.
40 shares Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Co.	$100 each.
12 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., Sig. G. B. Pancoffai's importation, Bardiglio's Yellow of Sienna, verde antique, &c., &c., Roman and Grecian vases, Pompeii pitchers, Etruscan urns, Bohemian vases, with handles elegantly carved in basso relievo, Etruscan and Gothic vases from 1 to 4 feet high; marble urns; superb pair of Hero vases 5 feet high; elegant carved marble tazzas 5 feet high; superb Mosaic inlaid tables; card receivers, with pedestals, supported by dolphins, vine and serpent handles; elegant carved tazzas of various sizes, supported by swans; watch cases, candlesticks, lions, elephants, fruit, wafer-stands, &c., &c.

Statuary Groups and Figures—Graces, Venus de Medicis, Cupids, Bacchus, Dancing Girls of Canova, &c.

Heavy silver-plated ware, tea sets, trays, liquor-stands, casters, &c.; bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, groups and figures, Parian marble groups, vases, and figures; Chinese goods; an entire invoice French China dinner and tea sets, vases, figures, &c.; papier mache goods, Bohemian glass, &c. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed on the premises.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of the entire stock of a first class jeweler, including iron safe, one heavy silver mounted flute, cost $150, rich pearl inlaid shawl boxes, &c. Jewelry will consist of 100 gold watches by the best English and French makers, silver do., 200 electroplated gold pencils and watch keys, breastpins, ear rings, brooches, clasps, finger rings, &c., in great variety, together with a large lot of diamond rings, pins, ear rings, &c., fully warranted. It would be impossible to enumerate the articles contained in the above stock, all of which will positively be sold by order of the assignee. We recommend this really superb stock to our numerous friends and the public. Catalogues issued on morning of sale.

Also, an assortment of rich silver plated cut bottle casters, cake baskets, tea sets, heavy plated forks spoons, butter knives, napkins, rings, clocks, rich decorated French china tea sets of 44 pieces each, elegant vases, motto cups, rich French china toilet sets, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine st., for account of whom it may concern: Diamond Maltese crosses, containing eleven fine brilliants each; elegant diamond single stone and cluster rings, valued at from $15 to $300; single stone and cluster diamond scarf pins, diamond single stone breast pins, weighing from 1 to 2 carats; diamond cluster do. of great beauty; diamond ear-rings in clusters and single stones with pendants; suites of gold enameled breastpins, bracelets and earrings; gold thimbles, toothpicks, spectacles, pencil cases, &c., silver boxes, &c.

Watches—Fine gold lepine, lever chronometer, duplex hunting levers, &c., with double and single dials, by the best English, French and Swiss makers. Fine gold fob, vest and guard chains, of various patterns, together with a large assortment of other Jewelry.

Every article warranted as represented in the catalogue.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, Nos. 26 Pine and 24 Cedar-st., a large assortment of fancy goods, consisting of richly decorated and painted vases, Colognes, card receivers, jewel caskets, richly decorated dinner and tea sets, richly painted motto cups, richly decorated bisque figures, statuettes, &c.; Bohemian glassware, optical cut vases, Colognes, card receivers, caraffes, and tumblers; flint cut glass decanters, goblets, champagnes, clarets, wines, liqueurs, &c.; silver-plated tea and coffee services, silver-mounted casters, flint cut bottles, cake baskets, waiters, dinner and dessert forks, salts, mustards, sugars, butter-coolers, table, tea and dessert spoons, workboxes, traveling companions, ladies' dressing-cases, &c., the whole forming a very desirable assortment of fancy goods.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 154 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS—Eligibly situated in the City of Williamsburg, at auction. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, the following valuable real estate, viz.: 154 lots of ground, nearly all lying in one body, situated on Union-av., North 1st, North 2d, North 3d, North 7th, North 8th, North 9th, and on 7th and Withers-sts., in the city of Williamsburg. This property has long been in the possession of the present holder, and is now brought to auction for the first time, lying as it does in the midst of the growing city of Williamsburg. The present sale affords a great opportunity for the inhabitants of the neighborhood to make judicious improvement in this locality, as the sale is free and untrammeled. 60 per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-street.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of Rich Robes, Furs, &c., the stock of a manufacturer declining business, all of the best description, and warranted as represented in every respect, all manufactured for New-York City custom trade, of superior materials and workmanship, consisting of Kolinsky sable and stone marten capes, Chinchilla, lynx, stone marten and other victorines, cardinals, muffs and cuffs, gentlemen's capes, collars and gloves of otter, genet, squirrel and others. Children's tippets, muffs, &c. Also, 50 sets of fine Hudson Bay sables and black marten cardinals and spencers. Robes of superior description and extra sizes trimmed with best cloth and woolen lined; wolf, bear, genet, leopard, coon, silver fox, and buffalo, in all about 250 of superior styles. Also, a variety of ladies' foot muffs.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c., THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of HENRY & BUCK, No. 14 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the finest Hudson Bay sable, Grecian stone marten, Fitch marten, Kolinsky, Siberian squirrel, American and mountain marten, victorines and cuffs, circulars, talmas, &c.; also, gents' fur gloves, collars and snow wolf, bear, raccoon, Isabella bear and buffalo robes. This sale is worthy the attention of country dealers, and those purchasing for their own use. Three splendid Grecian stone marten and Fitch Talmas, with cuffs to match; cost from $150 to $350 each set.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, TUESDAY, Dec 12, at 11 o'clock, at Field's Commission Store, No. 167 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., rich French china, white stone granite, rich plated and Britannia ware, glass ware, tea-trays, and fancy goods, from importers, to be sold for cash. Retailers, families, and others wanting bargains will do well to attend.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Dec. 12,) of brilliant Diamond Jewelry and fine Gold Watches, imported expressly for the Broadway trade, to be sold by WATERBURY & DYER, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 26 Broad-st. A rare chance for New Year's gifts, as every article offered will be positively sold.

W. COLE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Assignee, at No. 605 Broadway, a general assortment of Jewelry, consisting of bracelets, brooches, crosses, keys, gold pencils, ear-rings, lockets, chains, &c. Also, desks, tables, officeth, and chairs; one jeweller's iron safe, Herring's make, Hall's patent lock. W. COLE.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—Having Harpers', Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to B., W. & T.'s Book-Bindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with dispatch.

The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to Canvassers for cash.

Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular in the directions for binding. BRITT, WEAVER & THORPE, No. 21 Fulton-st., N. Y.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 266 Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

MEDICAL.

WHAT IS MONEY WITHOUT HEALTH?

DR. J. EDWARDS NOLAN, a Botanical Indian Physician, will challenge the world on any disease. Fever and Ague cured in 24 to 48 hours, warranted, allowing but one shake, or no pay.

RHEUMATISM.—I will take any man off his crutches in 24 hours, or ask no pay.

All diseases incidental to females effectually cured.

INDIAN HEALTH LINIMENT.

Medicine Chests put up for seamen under the Reformed Indian Botanical Practice cheaper than they can be put up by any other physician in New-York—warranted, and no Mercury used. Croup effectually cured in 12 hours.

All private diseases warranted cured in from two to three days, without the use of mercury, and no stoppage of diet or business. No. 120 Beekman-st., entrance on Front-st.

ASTOUNDING CURES.

By Dr. J. EDWARDS NOLAN, No. 120 Beekman-st., corner of Front st., up stairs.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the rheumatism for eleven months, and that I have used all the remedies of the day, both internal and external, and from all parts of the United States; but none of them proved to me any service until a friend of mine recommended me to call on Dr. Nolan, cor. of Beekman and Front sts., in the City of New York. And as I grew worse every day, I was willing to try anything that was recommended me, either internal or external, made up my mind to try him, and in two days could walk without a stick; and in one week I had no pain whatever; so that now I think I am entirely cured of the rheumatism. THOS. F. CUSACK, Builder, No. 350 West 28th-st., New-York.

This is to certify that I, James T. Light, have had the Chronic Rheumatism for three years and a half. I tried all the other Doctors, to no effect. I heard of Dr. Nolan, Indian Botanical Physician. I went to him, and in little over two weeks, I was perfectly cured, and able to go to work. JAS. T. LIGHT, No. 351 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

This is to certify that I, Charles A. Rodgers, have had the Rheumatism, off and on, for three years, and my limbs were swollen very much, had killing pains in all my bones, so that I gave up all hope of enjoying life. At last I heard of Dr. Nolan, so I limped to him; then on my sticks, when, strange as it may seem, he took me off my sticks, and I walked the floor in five minutes, and cured me perfectly in two weeks, so that I can walk and jump as good as anybody. CHARLES A. RODGERS, No. 63 James st., N. Y.

I have had the Rheumatism for four years. I was two years in the City Hospital, under the care of the most eminent physicians in the world; but none of them done me the least bit of good. My hands and toes were drawn up, so that I was unable to use them for four years, and gave up all hope of getting over it. At last I heard of Dr. Nolan, and went to him. In two weeks I opened my hand, and cut a loaf of bread, a thing I had not done in four years; and in about three weeks or so, I was able to walk out, and in a few weeks will be as well as anybody. JOHN MURRAY, No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances, mode of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—commentaries on the diseases and medical treatment of females, from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on Spermatorrhea with practical observations on a safer, and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disqualifications so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled to. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer, may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579 Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 56 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 13 Ann st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and all proper mode of treatment in a plain manner, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness debility, &c.?) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT (Tribune Buildings) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage *to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed*, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 228 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for, *if neglected*, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Headly, R. A. Sands, Cabanden & Crumbie, E. M. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. *Longring* and J. Jones.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 28 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DR. E. B. NEWMAN—At No. 380 Hudson-st., New-York, prepares the MEDICATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER on Cotton Flannel. It is so pliable that it can be worn on the joints; well adapted to weak lungs and lameness. No plaster has ever been used that gives relief as soon. Price 12½ cents. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st. Wholesale Agents, and for sale by Druggists generally.

DOCT. WILLIAM MOSHER—No. 33 East 11th-st., *(near 3d-av.) offers his services to the citizens of* New-York. Doct. M. has practiced medicine extensively in the South and West for 25 years, and for some time past *has applied himself more particularly to the study* and treatment of the diseases of women and children, a branch of the profession which will continue to engage his special attention. Office hours, 9 to 12 M.

SMETHIAN—For chapped hands, &c. In certain in its effects. Pleasant in its application and harmless *in its nature. One trial will insure confidence.* Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—*Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary*, No. 547 Broadway. D. BRACKELEE, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would *respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this* great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists.

1. *THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS*, by Fr. De Braekeleer.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by Nicaise de Keyser.
3. THE STORM, by Rubens.
4. THE BULLS, by Eug. Verboeckhoven.

These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., from this date to the 24th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 44 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 8th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 10th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—(For many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company)—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. Dividend and Interest Warrants collected and remitted. Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY, as the special partner, has contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars to the capital of the concern. GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose instalments have not been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec 4, 1854.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed on the 14th inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 15th January next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD BONDS.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to send the numbers of their Bonds on or before the 15th proximo, to my address

JAMES FORSYTH, President of Saratoga and Washington R. R. Co., Troy, N. Y.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his Office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January 1855.

PARQUIOQUE BANK—DANBURY, CONN.—Redeemed at ½ per cent., by CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 65 Wall-st.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED for cash. Address Box No. 1,344.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by S. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 5 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

DEPOSITES IN BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, remaining unclaimed for two years previous to 1st September, 1854:

Alexander, J. & G. C.	82 40	Johnson, T. S. L.	187 45
Alexander, D. S.	13 75	Kimball, R. W.	1 25
Aspinwall, W. H. Prest.	641 95	Kissam, Philip	3 30
Brown, Jacob	48 00	Lindsay H.	1 50
Boyd & Co. James	1 25	Ludlow R. M., Trustee	43 30
Branch, L. O. B.	1 25	Morris, Geo. B.	1 63
Bouvier, John	1 27	Maynard, Jr., Moses	3 98
Boston & N. Y. Trans. Co.	300 00	Merchants' Exc. Co.	46 17
Brown & Co., Moses	3 70	Myers & Co.	1 00
Bellows, Jr., John	11 25	Winters, R. B., spec'l acct.	9 81
Brooks, Horace	194 23	Mansfield & Sandusky City R. R. Coupons	35 00
Crees, O.	1 11		
Calhoun & Staples	1 25	Nelson, A. B., Receiver	123 23
Crosby, A. G.	11 60	Ogden, Jon'n & Co.	3 97
Clark, M. M.	3 50	Olmstead, F., Estate of	11 85
Clark, Edwin	1 25	Pike & Bros., S. N.	1 09
Coster & Co., Assignees of	34 32	Prout, P. H.	15 00
		Shepherd, V. Ludlow	46 71
Colt, J. & W. C., Gilman Ex'rs.	188 91	Stebbins, Asa	25 43
		Thorburn, J. M. & Co.	3 16
Downing, A. J.	1 25	Vaughan, F. W.	1 09
Deurmer, Geo.	1 00	Van Ness, E. W.	7 45
Fitzmaurice	6 70	Varnum, J. B., Rece.	6 03
Fowler, Josh.	38 23	Ward & Fitzgerald	3 30
Gaines Gen. E. P.	13 50	Wane, F. W.	50 00
Hagner, J. H.	46 26	Wayne, J. M.	1 00
Hall, W. & J. J.	21 22	Waterman, J.	6 03
Holmes H. Crowley & Co.	2 25	Waterman, S.	10 00
Fudson & Co.	2 79	Warren, Moran & Co.	1 37
Isbrean Bros. & Co.	4 35		

Dividends on the Stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, due two years previous to 1st Sept., 1854, and unclaimed:

1845—Timothy Pol et.	3 shares, value $300	$15
1846—N. F. Tillinghast	1 share, value 40	1 20
1847—Marie Renaud	6 shares, value 240	7 20
1847—E. A. Pearson, 3 dividends	1 share, value 100	9
1850—E. W. Nexen	10 shares, value 400	12
1852—Mrs. Mary Chapeau, in trust, 50 shares, value $5,000		300
1852—Walter Nexen	15 shares, value 300	30

The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of October, A. D. 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

n7-law6wTu

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

au29-24-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds of this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. FULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the billholders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The Eighth-avenue Bank having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to the said Bank, the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of the said circulating notes have been sold pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of (94) ninety-four per cent. has been declared on the said circulating notes, which will be paid on presentation of the same at this Department.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combines the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgement of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterizes the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can *break them from their base.*

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of *the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the* tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled *sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons* wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and *face can be restored, in cases where they have become* sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the framework supporting the teeth. These attachments *are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions* and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above-named gum compound, and become component *parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot* be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the *natural form and expression of the mouth and lips*, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

OIL COGNAC, ESSENCES RUM, ARRAC, WHISKY.—And daguerreotype, electrotype and calotype chemicals, patent medicines, drugs, metals, &c., bromine, iodine, cyanide potassium, oxide silver, distilled mercury, caustic baryta, gallic and pyrogallic acids, plaster of paris, platina, bismuth, cadmium, photograph tongs, Vienna lime, Torrey's extract catalpa and spruce, Yellow, fumigating tables, [illegible] vanilla beans, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch;

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone,	leaves	Boston,	Wednesday,	Dec. 6
AFRICA, Harrison,	"	New-York,	Wednesday,	Dec. 13
ARABIA, Judkins,	"	New-York,	Wednesday,	Dec. 27
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday,	Jan. 3
ASIA, Lott,	"	New-York,	Wednesday,	Jan. 10
CANADA, Stone,	"	Boston,	Wednesday,	Jan. 17
AFRICA, Harrison,	"	New-York,	Wednesday,	Jan. 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, W. Harrison, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. TURNER, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These connections are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information, or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New Orleans, James Cassidy & Co. will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure Passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 11 Broadway.

N B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail Tuesday, Jan 9.

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible] Woodhull, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. Skinner, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. She will arrive in Norfolk the next morning, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South will be forwarded to Wilmington, through tickets from New-York to Charleston, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 30 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided annually among the persons insured by them, for which scrip is to be issued whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall exceed $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Woodbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
J. C. Dowling,	R. W. Hamilton,	John W. Mc[illegible],
Gustavus E. Laurie,	Denning Duer,	John G. Adee, Jr.,
Gouverneur S. Bibby,	John Steward, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. T. Dunscomb,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Robert C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	M. C. Comly,	David D. Baker,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Cotes,	Wm. E. Ge[illegible],
Peleg Hall,	Robert Hyslop,	Fred. G. Foster.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John S. Bridges,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	John D. Fitzgerald,	Chas. T. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. F. Freeman,	Chas. J. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbush,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 9th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Elias A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Isaiah Macy,	J. C. Chardavoyne,	Hall Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. V. Cerlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. B. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Bowley,	Wm. M. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insure against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the *attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others* of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself in purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and *terms arranged on the most liberal footing.*

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 78 Water-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

BANKS SOMETIMES EXPLODE—But STEAMBOATS and MERCHANTS "go up," but LILLIE'S SAFES, with BANK LOCKS were never known to fail to protect their securities, except the powers authorities—their contents. A large assortment constantly on hand at the depot of World's Safe Co., No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skin is thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN R. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. The undersigned keep a large stock of these (their own manufacture) on hand, of superior quality and low prices, defy competition. ROGERS & WICKOFF, succeeded by H. H. Day, 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,3[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,077,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$7,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James S. Wilson, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES S. WILSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Walter Oakley, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 9th day of December, 1854.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
R. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the city of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas E. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Shephard Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SHEPARD KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
GEORGE S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Cary, Assistant President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY CARY, Assistant President.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, (Sundays excepted,) for Albany and Troy.

LEAVING DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE-STREETS.—Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and all Stations north; Way Express, 3 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and Stations North, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 11 P. M.; Croton Falls at 10:15 A. M., stopping at Way Stations.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.—Croton Falls at 4 P. M., stopping at all Stations above Williams' Bridge; White Plains at 2:30, 5 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and Stations North; Williams' Bridge at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:30, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.—Williams' Bridge at 6 A. M.; White Plains at 12 M.

Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo, and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.—Mail Train leaves Chatham Four Corners at 6 A. M., stopping at all Mail Stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 12:45 P. M. Leaving Depot "Western Railroad," corner of Maiden-lane and Dean-st., Express Train leaves Troy at 2:30 P. M. and Albany 3:45 P. M., stopping at Chatham Four Corners, Phimont, Martindale, Hillsdale, Copake, Millerton, Amenia, Wassaic, Dover Plains, South Dover, Pawlings, Patterson, Towners, Brewster, Croton Falls, White Plains and Williams' Bridge. Passengers by this train will not be landed between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge, unless coming from above Croton Falls. Passengers between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge must take the regular Train, leaving Croton Falls at 5 P. M.; 7 A. M. from Croton Falls stopping at all Stations between Croton Falls and Fordham, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M.; 3 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all Stations between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 5:30 P. M.; 6 and 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all Stations; from Williams' Bridge at 6:30, 8:30 and 10:10 A. M., 12:45 M., 5:6, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all Stations. Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and 2:15 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Trains will leave for Croton Falls and all Way Stations at 2:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations. Passengers by the Sunday Trains will be received and landed in New-York, at the 26th-st. Station only. Freight for Albany received daily, until 4 P. M., at the depot corner of Centre and White-sts.
JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
United States Mail and Express route.
Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express....9.15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express....10.30 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (258 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers
WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 13 HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the importance of this.
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and North-western Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—8 A. M., Express Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—3:30 P. M., Express Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—7:05 P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov 29, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 2, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.
For Somerville, (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M.
Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 2:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) [illegible] Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:15 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M., and Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 8 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, 1 and 6 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST.—NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York for Philadelphia, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 10 A. M., and at 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 in 1st, $2 25 in 2d, and $3 in 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] The New-Jersey Accommodation leaves at [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $19) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious route, only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M., Burlington, 5 P. M., Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

NOTICE.—A cash dividend of 5 per cent on the full paid stock of this Company, and the same pro-rata on the new stock issued by order of the Board April 5, 1854, has been declared out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1854, payable to the Stockholders, at the Office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for ten days, on and after the 22d inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
Dec. 5, 1854. PARKER HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 22, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec 2, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the Office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with two 10-inch flues; one boiler 40 inches in diameter and 16 feet long, with five 10-inch flues; two 36-inch plain cylinder boilers, 36 feet long; one locomotive boiler of 60-horse power; two do. of 12-horse power; two do. of 8-horse power. The above, or any part of them, with pipes and fixtures, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 800 2½-inch lap-welded tubes, each 8 feet long—price, 32 cents per foot. Apply to
J. E. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 31st day of August, 1854.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 106-st. to Harlem River, in the Ninth and Ninth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January 1855.

Second—That we, and [illegible] persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 98th-st., and the centre line of the block between 91st and 92d sts., and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side thereof; and also all those other pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av. between the centre line of the block between 91st and 92d-sts. on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS against ISABELLA ROONEY, in her own right and as administratrix of, &c., of BARTHOLOMEW ROONEY, deceased, Mark Rooney and Mary his wife, Peter Barrett and Ann Barrett his wife, and one Ann Glass of John Doe, said Ann being the sister of said Bartholomew Rooney, deceased, and John Doe being the husband of said Ann, Catharine McGovern and Philip McGovern her husband, Daniel Rooney and Mary his wife, Ann Rooney and the people of the State of New-York.—Amended summons.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL,
n21-law6wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 17th day of November, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEWIS M. RUTHERFORD, Guardian of Rutherford Stuyvesant against JACOB LEVY and MARY L. LEVY, his wife, Sidney Green Miller and Frances Miller, his wife, Charles Peebles, George O. Robertson, Charles G. Clark, Morris K. Jesup.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To SIDNEY GREEN MILLER, FRANCES MILLER and CHARLES PEEBLES: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 27, 1854.
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of October last, 1854.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o12-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—Oneida County.—NICHOLAS DEVEREUX against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., and LEWIS WILSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON and LEWIS WILSON—SIRS: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, in the city of Utica, on the 2d day of November, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy five cents, with interest from the 2d day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov 2, 1854.
KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n7-law6wTu* Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against PATRICK BEGLEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN D. LAWRENCE, No. 160 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated July 18, 1854.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE,
FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Executors.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 243 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated Aug 28, 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER,
JAMES F. KENNY, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL WILSON, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 547 6th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1854.
MATHEW HETTRICK,
JINKENSON WILSON, Administrators.
jy13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RAPP, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 294 Second-st., in the City of Williamsburg, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 19, 1854.
DIEDRICH STRUSE,
JOHN SCHREIBER, Executors.
je13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 25, 1854.
THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor.
au26-law6mTu* No. 73 New-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of Nov., 1854.
n7-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of EVANS & DICKERSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber JAMES S. DICKERSON, has the sole power to settle the business of the late firm.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1854.
(Signed.) CHARLES T. EVANS,
JAMES S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH BRITTAN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to carry on the general Bookselling and Publishing business at the old stand, No. 697 Broadway, and is happy in announcing that he has secured the services of Mr. CHARLES T. EVANS, of the late firm of Evans & Dickerson, in a confidential connection, so far as his enfeebled health will permit.
JAMES S. DICKERSON.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between JOHN McKILLOP and JAMES WILLIAM KIMBALL, under the style of JOHN McKILLOP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the Commercial Agency will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers at No. 25 Nassau-st., under the firm name of HAWES & McKILLOP.
CHARLES R. HAWES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1854. JOHN McKILLOP.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 96 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish rolled Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to order and lengths, at a rate which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new buildings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—A fine article of Lump Cumberland, equal to Liverpool for family use, and also fine for blacksmiths' use for sale low. Also Red Ash and White Ash Coal at the lowest rates. Apply to LEEDS & FOSTER, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer, office corner of 10th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 42 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE, from [illegible] to 128th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioners Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 5th av. between the northerly side of 109th-st. and the southerly side of 128th-st.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 5th-av. and the 4th-av. and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 5th-av. and the 6th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D., 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHOM COHEN,
JOHN O'KEEFE, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 18th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the westerly side of the 4th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS,
TERENCE McGUIRE, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 2d day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the westerly side of the 5th-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 71st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS,
ABRAHAM MOORE, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1854.
PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. BERG,
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.
n15-1187

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. E. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 29th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 53 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: On the north, by the southerly line or side of 57th-st.; on the south, by the northerly line or side of 53d-st.; on the east, by the westerly line or side of the 8th-av., and on the west, by the easterly line of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 8th-av., between 53d-st. and 57th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between 53d and 57th-sts., aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. 66 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.
s12-law6mTu* LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.
o24-law6mTu* JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 3 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of March, 1854.
m25-law6mTu* JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.

New-York Daily Times

CANADA.

Illustrations of Public Morality—A Washington Item—The New Tariff—The Governor's Farewell Ball.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

In announcing, on a recent occasion, the financial policy of the new Administration, Inspector General CAYLEY said he had profited by experience, and instead of pursuing the same policy as when formerly at the head of the finances of the country, of practicing a strict economy, keeping the public purse empty, and thereby alienating hungry and disappointed followers, he meant to carry out the system which had been so successful in the hands of his successor, Hon. Mr. HINCKS. He intended to keep the public chest so well replenished as to enable the Government to meet the demands of their supporters in a liberal and generous manner. Perhaps there are other public financiers who act on the same principle as Mr. CAYLEY and Mr. HINCKS, of strengthening their political position by a lavish distribution of the public money; but there are few who would have the hardihood publicly to avow it, and if we cannot extend to Mr. CAYLEY our need of praise for the strict morality of his principles, we can at least appreciate his straightforwardness in disdaining to throw any covering-cloak over his political depravity. Perhaps it would be interpreting the Inspector General's announcement too literally, to suppose that he meant to give permission to Government banks in the House to draw on the public exchequer *ad libitum*, although, in some hard cases, even that may be included. When we find £3,000 of our money disbursed at Washington, and entered in the estimates as "Compensation to ——— ———, Esq., in full of all disbursements, expenses, &c., in *disseminating information (!)* respecting Reciprocity of Trade with the United States," the delicate way in which this expenditure of $12,000 is accounted for brings forcibly to mind the recent revelations in the Colt Patent case, and we infer that what our Government can do at Washington to carry a point, they will not scruple, on some occasions, to do at Quebec. However, as a general rule, our M. P.'s are not bribed in this direct and gross manner. The Government buy up their support, without killing their consciences outright, by giving one of their followers a grant of $80,000 or $100,000 for a road in his county, which will give him the gratitude of his constituents as a security for his return to the House at the next election—another of their followers they reward by establishing a dozen new Post-Offices in his county, and appointing his friends as Postmasters, at handsome salaries—another by issuing a Commission, and making all his leading local supporters Justices of the Peace; while the counties of such thorns in their side as BROWN and MACKENZIE, are left to languish in utter deprivation of all Government favors.

The first fruits of Inspector-General CAYLEY's liberal financial policy are at present before the House, in his paltry scheme for the reduction of the tariff. With a balance in the hands of the Government at the end of 1853, of three and a half millions of dollars, now augmented to upwards of four millions, and which, at the end of next year, making allowance for all necessary expenditure, cannot be less than five or six millions—the Inspector General proposes a modification of the tariff, which he calculates will reduce the revenue by £100,000, although the *probability is*, that with an augmented population, and an increased *consumption caused by a diminution in price, the reduction* will not amount to a single sixpence. The whole revenue for the present year is estimated at a mere fraction below six millions of dollars, the Customs alone yielding upwards of four and a half millions, an increase of 30 per cent. on the Customs Revenue of 1853, which again exceeded that of 1852, in even a higher ratio. With such a rapidly accumulating revenue, already far in excess of any demands that can, with the slightest regard to economy, be made upon it, the Inspector General has met the cry of the country to be delivered from useless taxation, with his paltry reduction of £100,000—a sufficient proof that the policy of corruption, which he announced some time before, he really meant to carry out in good faith.

The new tariff, which is on the eve of receiving the final sanction of Parliament, for the former mixed *ad valorem* and specific duties substitutes a reduced specific duty on sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, tobacco, cigars, snuff, wines, whisky, rum, brandy, gin and cordials, and on spices, fruits, &c. It repeals also the 20 per cent. and 2½ per cent *ad valorem* duties on the articles embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty—in the event, however, of the suspension of that Treaty, those duties to return to their present amount. The Government scheme was strongly opposed not only by the political opponents of the Administration, but by every representative of the commercial interest in the House. Still, like other Government measures, it had a considerable majority of votes in its favor. Hon. Mr. YOUNG, one of the members for Montreal, deprecated the adoption of the specific system of duties, as injurious to the mercantile community, and as taxing the poor man in a higher ratio than the rich, and cited the example of the United States, and the authority of Hon. Mr. WALKER, late Secretary of the Treasury, in support of the superiority of the *ad valorem* principle. To carry out his views, he submitted a scheme of *ad valorem* duties on the articles above enumerated, of 30 per cent. on sugar, 10 per cent. on tea, &c., which would have made the reduction amount to about the same as that by the Government scheme, but founded on a more just principle. His amendment, however, was rejected, and the principle of specific duties affirmed. He then moved the sweeping reduction of all the 12½ per cent duties on manufactures to 10 per cent, which would have brought the revenue down by another £120,000, and so more nearly equalized it with the public expenditure; but in this also he was outvoted by a majority of honorable members who could appreciate the Inspector General's reasons for keeping an overflowing public chest.

Parliament, it is expected, will adjourn this week, after the Upper House has passed the Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Reserve bills, which they have been discussing for the last ten days, as received from the Legislative Assembly. The Lower House, meanwhile, has to pass the estimates for 1854, *i. e.* according to our perplexed finance system to vote supplies which have already been expended, and to carry the measure for the reduction of the tariff through its final stage. It is doubtful whether or not the measure for rendering the Legislative Council, or Upper House, elective will be proceeded with or not before the adjournment, which will probably be till the middle of February.

On Friday night Lord ELGIN gave his farewell ball at Spencerwood, which was attended by a large proportion of the members of the Legislature. His Excellency made a farewell speech—rather a pretty affair in its way—expressive of his regret at leaving the shores of Canada. That he really felt as he expressed himself is doubtful. The odor of rotten eggs cast at him by the Conservatives still adheres to him, and the popularity he then enjoyed with the Liberal party has long since vanished. Every spectator of his career believes that, but for the thirty thousand dollars of salary, not to be despised by a poor Scotch lord, he would have left our shores long ago. Sir EDMUND HEAD is about to assume the difficult task of governing a self-governed colony; owing obedience on the one hand to the English Cabinet, and rendering himself odious here, on the other hand, if he carries out their instructions. If he succeeds better than his predecessors, he will deserve no small amount of praise.

E.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.—The St. Paul's *Times* of the 2d reports a rumor that the deck hands of the *War Eagle*, on her last trip down, had a fracas, when soon after was heard nailing up a box. When the boat reached a point below Prairie du Chien, the box was taken ashore and buried. The box was dug up by the inhabitants, in which was found the corpse of a young man with his skull smashed in. An inquest was held on the body. The box was identified as coming from the *War Eagle*, and officers were sent to arrest the progress of the boat.

Extension of the New-York State Capitol—Enlargement and Improvement of the Assembly Chamber.

From the Albany Journal.

The work of enlarging the Capitol, which was commenced soon after the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature, was steadily prosecuted during the Summer and Fall months, and is now ready for use. During its progress, much care was taken not only to render the work substantial, but to so reconstruct and arrange the building itself as to make it creditable to the State.

The stone and mason work, one of the most important features in the extension, was done under the personal supervision of Mr. DANIEL TURNER, in a manner highly creditable to him as a mechanic. Although this work was completed some months since, there is yet no blemish to be seen, or any indication of its separation from the main building. Mr. WM. JONES, the carpenter, has performed his obligation to the State in a manner highly satisfactory to the committee and the architect. It only proves him to be what he has long had the reputation of being, a good mechanic, thoroughly understanding his business. The plastering and stucco work was done by Messrs. BOYD & McDONALD, and the painting by Messrs. JOSEPH DAVIS & Co. This work will doubtless be inspected by thousands who will visit the Chamber after it shall be thrown open to the public; and we will only add that the work done by both firms has been highly spoken of by every member of the committee.

But let us particularize, so that our readers may see the advantages and benefits of this improvement—particularly in regard to the health and comfort of those whose presence will be required there during many tedious hours for three months of the ensuing year.

By the extension an area of ninety-six square feet has been added by extending the chamber, all of which has been given to the members. This allows each member considerable more room than formerly, and will render their sessions less wearisome than when the desks were necessarily very compact. Instead of huddling together in inconvenient corners, Committees are provided with spacious and convenient rooms, where they can meet for consultation without interruption. In addition to the cloak-room, on the floor of the chamber, there is one for the Committee of Ways and Means; and there are seven other Committee rooms on the second floor, formerly occupied by the Library.

But the Building Committee have not confined themselves to the work of convenience. They have had, also, an eye to the health and comfort of members. Ventilation, the most important feature in all public buildings, has been studiously considered and successfully attained. There are seven ventilators in the chamber. The principal one is in the centre of the ceiling. It is nine feet and a half in diameter, tapering off to three feet and a half above the roof. This tube is covered by one of ESPEY's ventilators, which prevents the rush of cold air downwards. The other six are in the walls above the windows, and are so constructed as to be opened or closed at will. In place of the steam apparatus used last year for heating the chamber, two new hot air furnaces, of CHILSON's patent, have been placed in the basement. These, with the two others formerly in use, will be sufficient to heat all the rooms connected with the Assembly Chamber.

New desks, of enlarged size, made of mahogany, with a draw and other conveniences, and covered with india rubber cloth, occupy the places of the old, dilapidated cherry desks. Spacious arm-chairs, made of mahogany, and covered with hair-cloth, take the places of the old cane bottoms; and an abundance of room is afforded for the ingress and egress of members.

The rickety old wooden railing, with its iron supports, or rather stumbling blocks, which separated the members from the lobby, has been removed, and a neat iron one, beautifully painted and bronzed, erected in its place. The Speaker's Desk, as also the Clerk's, are the same as last year, they being thought by the Committee as neat and as comfortable as could be procured. The Chamber will be lighted as before, with the exception that two additional burners have been placed on the side walls.

On entering the Chamber its simplicity and neatness will at once attract the attention of the visitor, and the spontaneous verdict will be that there *is no more beautiful Legislative Hall in the Union.*

Entering the main door, your attention is attracted by the Speaker's chair, behind which hangs the fine old picture of Gen. WASHINGTON, full length, in a speaking attitude. Over the chair is a green canopy surmounted with a gilt eagle with a circular frame hanging on its bill, enclosing the coat-of-arms of the State, beautifully painted. From the broad gilt ornament which encircles the canopy, green drapery is suspended, neatly trimmed with braids and tassels. Across the tops of the high windows there is a plain, but rich gilt ornament, from which the green drapery is suspended, falling in graceful folds to the sides of the window, where it is fastened by means of cords and tassels.

The side windows are draped with the same colored damasks, but not in the same manner. They are, however, ornamented and hung to correspond with the large windows. The walls are painted to correspond with the drapery. They are of a very light delicate color, which gives the Chamber a lively appearance. The ceiling is of Roman architecture, rich and simple, which adds to its beauty. The centre is an elaborate piece of work, and reflects great credit, both on the designer and the artist who executed the work. The ceiling is flat, and from the centre piece to within a few feet of the wall, it is perfectly plain. The ornamental work on the side walls, and which covers a few feet of the ceiling, is extremely neat, and corresponds with the general architectural work in the chamber. Its whole appearance is neat, and the simplicity of the design, together with the taste displayed in fitting it up, will, we think, meet with general approval.

What was formerly used as the Lobby, is to be hereafter appropriated to lady visitors. This will avert a great annoyance heretofore experienced, in climbing up two pair of stairs, after they had climbed Capital Hill, and the tedious flight of stairs in front of the Capital.

The Committee entrusted with this work consists of Comptroller COOK, Secretary LEAVENWORTH, Rev. JOHN N. CAMPBELL, Hon. G. Y. LANSING and ROBERT H. PRUYN, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS is the Architect.

The fitting up and furnishing of the Chamber was placed under the entire direction of Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL. He devoted much time to it, and displayed his usual taste in the selection of the furniture and the drapery which adorn it.

Strange as it may appear, the Committee have not expended the entire appropriation made by the Legislature, while those who contracted for doing the work appear satisfied with what they received at the hands of the State.

Letter from Forney about the Alleged Nebraska Land Speculation.

To the Editors of the Evening Star:

GENTLEMEN: The following article is copied from the New-York TIMES of Friday, and I ask a brief space in your paper to refute it:

[Here follows an article, entitled, "A Brave Land Speculation—DOUGLAS and FORNEY interested in Nebraska," which appeared in the Cleveland *Leader*.]

In the first place, I have entered into no copartnership for any such purpose, with any of the parties named, or with any others. I never conversed with Judge DOUGLAS in reference to the subject alluded to, or to any similar object. I never saw Mr. GRAY, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, in my life; know him but by reputation as an able editor. I have never seen or heard from Mr. CHAPMAN for a year. I never saw or met any such person as "WILLIAM GREEN, of Elmyra, Ohio."

A gentleman named Col. BARTON GREEN bore a letter of introduction to me from Acting-Governor CUMMING, and while in this city, as one of the party escorting the remains of Governor BURT, I raised $300 for him, to assist him in defraying the expenses of the removal of those remains to South Carolina, for which he gave a draft upon Governor CUMMING. Not a cent of money have I advanced, or contracted to pay hereafter, in connection with any such copartnership or "scheme." So far as Acting-Governor CUMMING is concerned, I regret that he is not here to defend himself and to sustain this statement. That he will be able to repel all aspersions upon his official and personal character, I firmly believe. He has written to me freely in reference to his responsibilities and to his arduous duties, and not a line that he has written sustains, even by inference, the charges now preferred against him. His last letter says:

"I never desired the office of Governor. I became acting Governor by an act of Providence, and I intend to do the duties of the office honestly and fearlessly, so that during my administration no friend need be ashamed of me."

Pursued by calumny, and hunted by men I never injured in my life, I have refrained from noticing the myriad slanders of my enemies, but this fabrication is too gross to be passed over.

Yours, truly, J. W. FORNEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1854.

Missionary Intelligence.

The Boston *Traveller* gives a variety of missionary intelligence gathered from a monthly concert held in the Bowdoin street Church:

DEATH OF MR. CRANE, AT GAWAR.—A letter was read from Mr. RHEA, giving the particulars of Mr. CRANE's death, of the Nestorian Mission. It seems that it was very sudden. Mr. CRANE was seized on Thursday, the 17th of August, after a laborious day devoted to visiting the sick, with violent headache. This was followed by severe fever; but on Saturday he was entirely relieved of pain, and was able to rise and dress himself, and continued to do so until the following Wednesday noon, when he took his bed. His fever after that increased rapidly, and was attended with great prostration and stupor. Up to that time he had declined taking medicine, and was not considered dangerous; but after this his friends became alarmed, and sent immediately for Dr. WRIGHT, who arrived on Saturday. But the sick man was then delirious, and there was no hope for him. He died on Sabbath morning. A few days after Mr. CRANE's death, a son of the deceased Missionary died suddenly, while with his mother, on the way from Gawar to Oroomiah.

CHINA.—Extracts from Mr. BONNEY's journal, at Canton, to Sept. 9, report great confusion, war and strife all around Canton. The city was threatened by two bands of Insurgents, one on the northwest, and the other on the nor heast corner; and between them and the Imperialists there were frequent battles. The Government were making extraordinary efforts to defend the city. An order had been issued for the demolition of all the houses and shops adjoining the walls of the city on the outside. This will occasion great distress, as hundreds of small shopkeepers occupy these houses and shops. The walls and gates of the city were being repaired, and were carefully watched. At present, the only way in which the city can be taken is thought to be by siege, and this has already commenced. The Insurgents had possession of a large fort at Whampoa, and maintained their authority for several miles around. They had executed some thirty of their own party for being concerned in pillaging a neighboring village. The Sabbath services of the missionaries continued without interruption, and the Imperialist soldiers were often present at these meetings.

Kansas Prospects.

Mr. J. H. HOWE, who has been several months "prospecting" in Kansas, gives his impressions as follows, in a letter to the Conneaut (O.) *Reporter*, written on board a steamer on the Missouri River, Nov. 19, (while on his way home:)

I think this whole country eminently adapted to slave labor. Wealthy slaveholders, with plenty of "help," can possess themselves of these lands in large tracts, and make money in subduing and cultivating them. This they will do, and despite all efforts yet making, or means yet adopted, by the Free States to prevent it, *Kansas will be a Slave State.*

The "Emigrant Aid Societies," so called, as I have remarked in some former communication, have done, and are doing practically, very little to accomplish their object.

I hear much said of "Aid Associations," with heavy capital, &c. This capital must be so employed as to "*aid*" settlers by sustaining them after arriving in the Territory until they have time to erect cabins and make a beginning. Money thus employed will make Kansas a Free State. Otherwise money will make it a Slave State. The South will spend money freely to accomplish its purposes; it will *hire* men to go into the Territory and stay there until this question is settled. Southern men are quietly looking on, and witnessing the operations of these "*Aid*" *Associations*, knowing that four-fifths of the emigrants thus sent into the Territory, and left to starve by those that induced them to go, will hurry out of the country, and in the Spring, just before the elections, they intend to send into the Territory from Missouri, Arkansas, &c., a few thousand men, and sustain them there with money, teams, &c., until the contest is over and the victory won, and Kansas consigned to the dominion of Slavery. I speak from personal knowledge of their designs, and know what I say to be true.

An election for Delegate to Congress will be held on the 29th. I look for a Slavery triumph.

VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.—One of those crimes which cause the heart of humanity to shudder, occurred in Gilbertsville, Otsego County, on the evening of Sunday last. A young girl, aged about 14, had been attending an evening meeting, and left before the services closed to prepare the house for the reception of the family and some other friends. On leaving the place of meeting, she was followed by some fiend in human shape, who went into the house after her and threatened to cut her throat—showing a knife at the same time—unless she complied with his demand. Through fright she fainted, and while in that condition he committed a brutal outrage upon her person. On the approach of the family the villain fled, and has, thus far, escaped. The girl says, although he was a stranger, that she thinks she could recognize the person.

MURDER IN A BALL ROOM.—The Macon (Ga.) *Beacon*, of Nov. 18, learns from a gentleman of Columbus that a most outrageous murder was perpetrated in that town, on Saturday night last, by JOSEPH NASH, on the person of a son of Judge WHITFIELD. It appears that young WHITFIELD was talking to a lady in the room, which roused JOSEPH NASH's anger, when he caught him by the hair and cut his throat, killing him almost immediately.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.—We have heard nothing of this enterprise since the Legislature was in session last Winter. We wish somebody would report progress. We want to let the world know when they get "clean through," and *if* there should be a "free ride" out there to see the great "bore," we speak for a seat.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

HEALTH OF BOSTON.—The health of the city continues to be remarkably good. By the Registrar's report, it appears that the number of deaths for the week is only 51, of whom 9 died of consumption, 6 of small pox, 5 of croup, and 4 of scarlet fever. Almost one-half of the deaths were children under 10 years of age.

THE WAY THEY DO OUT WEST.—Wood wanted at this office, in payment of subscriptions for the *Expositor*. We hope that those of our friends who wish to pay in this way will do so immediately.—*Springfield (Ohio) Democratic Expositor.*

QUAILS.—The game laws of Wisconsin prohibit the taking of quail after the 30th of January. The *Sentinel* says that there have been shipped from Milwaukee, during the game season, above eight hundred and sixty dozen quails.

FREED SLAVES.—Fifty-three slaves, freed by the will of the late Dr. CHARLES EVERETT, of Virginia, have just left Petersburg, Va., for Pennsylvania, where they are to be located with an outfit valued at $1,500 for each.—*Phil. N. American.*

☞ Mr. H. SMITH has recovered $3,300 of the city of Lowell, for injuries sustained by reason of a defect in the street. Exceptions taken.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, by Rev. Z. Searles, THEODORE P. ANDERSON to HELEN A., daughter of A. A. Vestell, Esq., of South Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 11, after a short and painful illness, ISAAC VERMILYEA, formerly of Yonkers, Westchester Co., in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at St. Thomas' Church, at 10 o'clock, precisely. After the funeral service, the body will be taken to Kingsbridge, for interment there, in the family burying-ground.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 10, at the house of his son-in-law, Thomas Fessenden, ASA PARTRIDGE, late of Sag Harbor, L. I., in the 80th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Sag Harbor, for burial.

☞ Norwich and New-London papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 11, of apoplexy, THOS. McNEE, at his residence, No. 120 West 27th-st.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 10, JOHN HILL, aged 50 years, a native of Ireland, an old resident of this City, and for many years engaged in the hardware business in Broadway.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the Broadway Tabernacle, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 10, after a short illness, MARY ALICE, only daughter of John and Ellen Black.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 12 at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 278 West 19th st.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 11, suddenly, of disease of the heart, while on a business visit to this City, Capt. GEO. B. SEYMOUR, of Hudson, aged 55 years.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 11, of dropsy on the brain, at the age of 3 years and 1 month, HERMANN, only son of Hermann Meyer.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 319 State st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 11, THERESA, wife of V. S. Voris, after a lingering illness, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 13th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Gates and Franklin-avs., Brooklyn.

In Williamsburgh, on Saturday evening, Dec. 9, of consumption, GEORGE H. MEAD, aged 25 years.

Funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of Mr. Hoyt, No. 104 South 6th-st., between 5th and 6th-sts., Williamsburgh. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 30, of congestion of the brain, CATHARINE MACHUS, late of New-York City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 11.

[illegible] North Carol'a 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Nicaragua Tran. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] New-Jersey Zinc Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 2d Mort Bds	94	[illegible] Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Income Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Conv bds '71	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie bds of '83	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] H. R. 1st Mor bds	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Panama bds 2d is	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. bds	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6's	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & R'k I. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] Ind. State 5s	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading R. Bonds	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Chicago & Rock I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] H. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Income Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Panama Bds 2d is	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] McCulloch Gold	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. J. Franklinite	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Nicara. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Northern Ind Const.	[illegible]		

MONDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we advertise on another page, to Saturday last, Dec. 9, show, in the aggregate, a very slight difference in the Specie reserve, while the decrease in the movement of Loans, Deposits and Circulation is unexpectedly large. The table of returns is not made to include the Empire City and Knickerbocker Banks, which accounts in part for the decreased movement. The general result is:

A decrease in Loans and Discounts of	$1,664,785
Loss in Specie of	4,899
Decrease in Deposits	2,483,702
Decrease in Circulation	266,456

Including the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treas'y.
July 1	$86,608,501	$11,120,300	$71,497,984	$5,120,300
Oct. 7	91,360,325	10,636,517	70,265,610	6,502,702
Nov. 4	82,369,101	10,004,060	63,329,611	7,069,743
Dec. 2	81,678,422	10,486,361	62,962,568	6,665,717
Dec. 9	80,593,637	10,483,501	60,278,866	6,772,937

There was a favorable market for Stocks through the day, and a liberal amount of business done, generally at improved prices, until the close of the Second Board of Brokers, when from the announcement that the City Banks had made no increase of Specie up to the receipts from California, which go into the present week's averages, there was more disposition shown to realize, and Erie shares yielded ½@1 ℔ cent. from the top rate. The buying through the day extended chiefly to the Bonds and Shares of the Erie, New-York Central, and Illinois Central. Erie opened at 36—sold up to 37, and closed at 36@36½. The Income Bonds, which sold on Saturday at 93, seller 60 days, brought 95 cash, and 96½ buyer 60 days. The shares of the New-York Central, which reopen for transfers on Thursday, advanced 2 ℔ cent., selling at 83½. The understanding appears to be that the annual election on Wednesday will pass off with harmony so far as the present administration and the wishes of the City and Foreign Stockholders are concerned. The operations in *Bonds of various kinds, including Virginia State Sixes*, which advanced to 89½, amount to $140,000. *Panama Bonds advanced 2½ ℔ cent., selling at 72½.* The shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal are now selling, ex-dividend, 105½ cash; 106½ buyer 60 days. Of the Erie Convertibles of 1862, $8,000 were taken at 71 ℔ cent. Reading shares sold at 67@67½. The Coal tonnage of the Road for its business year, which closed on 30th ult., was 1,966,478 tons, against 1,562,249 the previous year, and the business generally at higher freights on Coal. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says there is much interest felt in regard to the course of the Board of Managers on the question of dividend. The cash receipts of the Company through the year, and particularly for the last five months, were large beyond precedent, but the impression here is that they were wholly applied to paying off the recently created and temporary obligations of the Company for wharf property and other improvements; so as to keep the capital cost in shares and funded debt within the figures of last year. We have reason to believe that at least one, if not both of the great Michigan Roads, will declare and pay a Cash dividend in January, out of the largely increased earnings of the present year.

The non-arrival of the *Pacific* this forenoon, and the large amount of transient bills on the market, caused Foreign Exchange to open dull for Wednesday's steamer. There are telegraphic advices of lower rates at New-Orleans, which also had their influence on buyers. The range is 108½ down to 108¼, and Bank names could be had at 108. On Paris the rates are also unsettled and the demand moderate. On the North of Europe, the terms, relatively, are not so cheap. Money continues to find good employment on first class paper at 12 ℔ cent., three to six months, and 10 ℔ cent. for short prime acceptances, of which there is not a large offering. The stock houses of established punctuality get money at 7 ℔ cent., returnable on demand. It is more freely offered.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $76,220, disbursed $120,822, and held at the close of business $6,726,234.

The official returns to the Secretary of the Treasury of the export value of Cotton, the past Treasury year, show as follows compared with the previous year:

	Pounds weight.	Export value.	Rate per lb.
1853–4	987,833,106	$93,596,220	9.47
1852–3	1,111,570,370	109,456,404	9.85

These figures are almost identical with the semi-official statement which our attentive Washington Correspondent was enabled to send us for publication some weeks ago. The export value of Breadstuffs and Provisions, the past year, compares most favorably with the previous year, owing to the enhanced demand and high prices from abroad, of Flour and Grain. The figures are:

For Treasury Year 1853–4, value	$65,901,240
For Treasury Year 1852–3, value	32,985,322
Difference	$32,915,918

As nearly double in value as it would be possible to count the round per centage. The highest export ever attained by Breadstuffs and Provisions was for the Treasury Year 1846–7, under famine prices, $68,701,921 by Custom-House declaration. The export value of Rice and Tobacco the past Treasury Year compares as follows:

	Tobacco.	Rice.
1853–4	$10,016,046	$2,634,127
1852–3	11,319,319	1,657,658

The average of Tobacco ℔ hhd. was $79 42 against $70 81 the previous year. The highest export value of Tobacco was in 1841, $12,576,703. The highest average ℔ hhd. was in 1839, $124 47. The highest export of Rice was in 1847, $3,605,896. The average ℔ tierce was then $24 97; last year it was $23 05.

Of the Domestic Produce of the country exported the last Treasury year, amounting to $215,157,504, the produce of Domestic Manufactures composed $26,179,503, or about one-eighth, say 12.49 ℔ cent.; and of this last sum, the produce of the Cotton manufacture of the United States made $5,535,516, or a little over one-fifth, against $8,768,894 Cotton manufactures exported the previous year. The falling off is principally in uncolored Cotton Piece Goods, which yielded to the export table in 1853 $6,326,455, and this year only $3,927,148.

Mr. S. DRAPER's semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

The adjourned meeting of the General Railroad Convention will be held at the Astor House, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 P. M.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS, DEC. 9.

Names of Banks.	Ave'ge amount of Loans & Dis.	Ave'ge amount of Specie.	Ave'ge amount of Circula'n.	Ave'ge amount of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTALS.

Loans	[illegible]	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Deposits	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

The sales to-day amounted to 1,600 bales ranging from 5½c. to 8c. ℔ lb. The market is unsettled and irregular, but there has been an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 11.

Twelve hundred head of Beef Cattle were offered at the market to-day, two hundred and seventy-five of which were driven eastward, and nine hundred and twenty-five were sold at prices ranging from $2 75 @$4 75 on the hoof; extra, $4 87. The demand for Hogs was active, and sales were made at $5 75@$6 ℔ 100. Sheep were dull, and sold at $2@$3. The market day hereafter will be Thursday, instead of Monday.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—[illegible]

Second Board—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In bark Commerce, from City Point—A. G. Blaisdell, of Camden, Me.

In brig Rolling Wave, from Port-au-Prince—Mr. Beddie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 14 | Sun sets.....4 33 | Moon rises.....morn

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....12 57 | Gov. Island....1 47 | Hell Gate.......3 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Cleared.

Ships Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Co.; New-England, [illegible], Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Queen of Clippers, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Julia Howard, Cotton, Savannah, Sturgess & Tallman; E. M. [illegible], Woodside, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; New World, Knight, Liverpool, U. Grinnell.

Bark Lord Mulgrave, (Br.,) Ward, Liverpool, H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brigs Rebecca, (Br.,) Merriam, Pernambuco, De Wolf, Stagg & Co.; Dispatch, (Br.,) Murray, Turks Island, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schrs. [illegible], Cole, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; [illegible], Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible], Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Lonsdale, Crowell, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Jeremiah Baker, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Wing of the Wind, Pearsall, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; M. E. Wells, Terry, Wilmington; McCready, Mott & Co.; Clara Borges, (Chil.,) Anderson, Porto Cabello, Aeredo, Jove & Co.

Sloop J. F. Wallace, Lincoln, Taunton, master.

Arrived.

Ship Charles Cooper, (of Pittston,) Cutts, Hull Oct. 8, the Downs 20th, and Land's End 21st, with mdse. and 110 passengers to Foster & Nickerson. Had 9 deaths before leaving the Channel. 30th ult., off Sable Island, John Marquant, of Bremen, fell overboard and was drowned. The C. C. has experienced very heavy weather on the passage, carrying head of mainmast, lost maintopgallant-yard, sails, and everything attached; was off the Highlands on Sunday, 3d inst., since which time has had continued westerly winds, stove bulwarks, &c.

Ship Shelter, [illegible], Havre 60 ds., with mdse and 300 passengers to [illegible]. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c. Had 2 deaths among the passengers.

Bark Commerce, (of Providence,) Nickerson, City Point, Va., 12 ds., with flour to master. Was up to Sandy Hook 3d inst., and was blown off shore in the late gales, lost mainstay, foretopmast cap and received other damage.

Bark Hope, (Br.,) Limerick 54 ds., in ballast, with 115 passengers to Davis & Brooks. Was up to the Hook 3d inst., and was blown off 100 miles in the late N. W. gales. Has had a pilot on board 8 ds.

Bark Frances Secor, Paine, St. Marks 14 ds., with cotton, tobacco and hides to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, (of Frankfort,) Pote, Manzanilla, Cuba, 19 ds., with mahogany, tobacco, &c., to Daniel Curtis & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy weather—lost sails, stove boats and bulwarks.

Brig Rolling Wave, (of Bath,) Rogers, Port-au-Prince 20 ds., with logwood to Henry Beisfield. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost fore and main topmasts, stove galley and boat, split sails, &c.; was within 20 miles of Sandy Hook on the 2d, and was blown off to lat. 38, lon. 71 41.

Brig Comet, (Olden,) Wilcken, Hamburg 60 ds., in ballast, with 137 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brig St. Agnes, (Br.,) Putnam, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Belle Poule, (of Darien,) Rondout, with coal, for an eastern port.

Brig Sarah, (of Darien,) ——, Rondout, with coal, for an eastern port.

Brig Edward, Hodgdon, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. H. B. Chase, Treadwell, Portland, Conn., with stone, for Jersey City.

Schr. Pequannet, Childs, New-Bedford, bound to South Carolina.

Schr. Connecticut, Father, Port Ewen, with coal, for Franklin, Me.

Schr. Maria, (of Dennis,) Rondout, with cement, bound to Boston.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Portsmouth 5 ds., with mdse, to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Sidney Miner, Belles, Bridgeport, for Phila.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Nickinson, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. Mountain Eagle Sawyer, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. O. H. Perry, Henry, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Fashion, Hull, Providence, with Sesquehan.

Sloop Joseph Hall, Coe, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Sailed.

Str. from Quarantine, this morning, barks W. G. Lewis, Marcial, Cadiz; Hecla, Peterson, Jacksonville; brigs E. D. Drummond, Pinkham, Trinidad de Cuba; Capt. John, Comens, Sagua la Grande; Brownsville, Rogers, St. Pierre, Mart. Also sld., ships Texas, Merrill, Marseilles; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool; New-England, Pratt, Savannah; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans; bark Edward, Patterson, Apalachicola.

BELOW—Bark Catharine, from Cardenas. Schr. Ebenezer, of Jersey. Also, 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, do.

Memoranda.

The ship Fidelia, Dixon, from Liverpool Oct. 24, with 480 passengers, arrived last night, reports: Was 11 ds. on the east coast of Newfoundland, beating down to Cape Race, with light S. W. winds and thick weather. Has been 20 ds. west of Cape Race. In lat 42 30, lon 50, passed a large propeller, bound E. In lat 43, lon 60, Charles Oliver, a seaman, fell overboard and was lost. On the outward passage, Andrew J. Wilkes of Rhode Island, fell overboard and was lost Nov. 20, lat. 42 lon 64, spoke brigantine Pennsylvania, bound E. Dec 4, Fire Island bearing W. by N. 50 miles, took heavy gales from the westward, and was driven back to Nantucket Shoals. Has had a succession of westerly winds and severe weather the entire passage.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Arr. barks Medora, Havana; Jasper, Charleston; Helen Maria, Baltimore; Oak and Mary, and J. Slade, Philadelphia; brig Norma, Alexandria.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 1, in the British Channel, off Portland Light, ship Plymouth, from Havre for New-Orleans.

Nov. 4, lat. 48 30, lon 62, ship Enoch Train, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, 7 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 11, brigs Wm. W. Dunne, Benton, 1d for New-York; R. P. Soper, Little, for Philadelphia, to sail about 18th; Trumilo, Millikan, ldg. for New-York.

From the National Democrat.

SCIENCE AND AMUSEMENT.—Dr. BENTON made a decided hit in his Lecture and Experiments at Clinton Hall last Tuesday evening. We hope that those interested in the phenomena of mind, and also the application of mental electricity to cure disease, will give him a call. He lectures and experiments again on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The enthusiastic reception of the Opera of SEMIRAMIDE, and the general demand of the public, warrant the Manager in announcing a NEW ENGAGEMENT with Mr. Hackett for the continuance of the present Opera Troupe for a FEW NIGHTS LONGER, previous to the commencement of his engagements in Boston. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, will be presented, for the second time, Rossini's Grand Opera, in two acts, of SEMIRAMIDE, With Madame Grisi, Signora VIETTI, and Signor MARIO, BADIALI, and SUSINI, in their original roles.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to Parquette, Balcony and First Circle of Secured Seats $2 00; Promenade Tickets 1 00; Second Circle of Boxes 1 00; Amphitheatre 50; Private and Proscenium Boxes $10 to $20 each. Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on 14th-st., daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 7; Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. HACKETT respectfully announces that he has been induced to delay the departure of Mad. GRISI, Sig. MARIO and his troupe, long enough to admit of a few more representations only, in this City, and that accordingly Mr. HACKETT'S BENEFIT will be postponed, and the occasion of their positively last appearance in New-York, of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 9 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Great triumph of Mdlle. NAU as Amina in Bellini's Opera of SONNAMBULA. Produced with new scenery, by Hilliard. Amina ....Mlle. NAU; Elvino ....Mr. ST. ALBYN; Rodolpho....Mr. IRVING; Alessio....Mr. HORNCASTLE; Lisa....Miss BRIENTI; Theresa....Mlle. POZZONI; Musical Conductor....Mr. THOMAS BAKER, Late of the celebrated Jullien's Band.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE, No. 663 BROADWAY. THIRD ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS to be received for the admission of four persons each. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF JOCKO. The performances every evening during the week will embrace AN UNEQUALED PROGRAMME OF ETHIOPIAN Songs, Choruses, Solos, Duets, Jigs, &c., in which WARDEN, BOYD, LANE, LE PETITE CHRISTINE, and the entire Star Troupe will appear. To conclude with the great Monkey Pantomime of CHIMPANZEE, OR, THE DEATH OF JOCKO. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents. GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, issued in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will, for the present, by special arrangement, admit four persons each, to PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA-HOUSE. 60,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY 40,000 MORE TO SELL. To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons. Burlesque on DON GIOVANNI in rehearsal.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.) H. WOOD......Manager, &c. White and Ethiopian comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world. H. WOOD, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, [illegible] the sunshine and shade of Darkies' life, interspersed with real artistic and pleasing pantomimes, and dancing in white character. Mr. WOOD, at the request of a number of heads of families, has effected an engagement with the wonderful Signor FELIX CARLO and his talented Children, who will produce several novelties in rapid succession. THIS EVENING an entire change of programme. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½, precisely.

GRAND CONCERT—FOR REV. DR. CUMMINGS' NEW CHURCH IN 28TH-ST.—at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th st., near Union-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, the following distinguished artists will appear: Sig'ra DONOVANI, Mdlle. CAROLINE LEHMAN, Mad. WALLACE BOUCHELLE, Sig. ARNOLDI, Sig. COLETTI, Sig. MORRA, Sig. BADIALI, the great favorite Baritone, With Chorus and Orchestra. Only $1 for the Parquette and First Circle; 50 cents to all other parts of the house. Tickets to be procured at the principal Music stores and Hotels in Broadway.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents. H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. And the much admired Fairy Opera of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, in two acts, with splendid scenery, changes, dresses, &c., introducing all the beautiful melodies of the piece. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, will be presented an entirely new Comedy, entitled A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. After which, the new Comedy of TWO TO ONE; OR, THE KING'S VISIT. To conclude with the Farce of THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, will be performed the great Fairy Spectacle of a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Previous to which the new farce of A BLIGHTED BEING. Job Wort....Mr. Davidge | Susan Spanker....Miss Seymour.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-ST.—TUESDAY—IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT. The two great pieces, THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY, With the new Local Satire of APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. Mr. Burton as Crookpath in the first piece. Mr. Burton as Sandy Hook and Mrs Partington. All the company will appear. Doors open at 6½, begin at 7.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $6. Private boxes; Balcony Boxes 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, will be acted the Play of SCHAMYL. Schamyl....Mr. Anderson | George Anderson....Mr. Eddy; Zorilda....Miss M. Jones | Irina....Mrs. Brelsford. Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Short engagement with the celebrated and popular American actor, Mr. J. R. SCOTT, who will appear in his line of admired characters. TUESDAY, Dec. 12, AFTERNOON, at 3, for the first time QUITE AT HOME; after which BACHELOR'S BEDROOM. EVENING, at 7½, DAMON AND PYTHIAS; Damon, Mr. J. R. Scott; Pythias, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Calanthe, Miss Mestayer. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

GERMAN LECTURES.—No. 720 Broadway.—A series of six German Lectures will be delivered at Hope Chapel on THURSDAY EVENING of each week, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on subjects based on Physiology, History and Literature. The Lectures will be delivered by W. LOEWE, A. WIESNER, A. BOSCHEN, C. SCHRAMM, G. A. WISLIZENUS and F. KAPP. The first Lecture will be delivered by Dr. LOEWE. Subject—Schiller and Goethe. Tickets for the course, $1 50; single tickets, 25 cents. To be had at the door; at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 722 Broadway; B. WESTERMANN, No. 290 Broadway; W. RADDE, No. 322 Broadway; SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.; C. F. GUENTHER, No. 14 North William-st.; DUNG, No. 60 Bowery.

THE HYBRID OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN.—Commonly known as the BEAR WOMAN, from MEXICO.—The levees of this marvelous being are daily thronged by medical and scientific men. Dr. Mott's certificate has created a profound sensation—confirming the mysterious duality between the perfect woman and [illegible]. Ladies, unknown in a delicate situation, will derive the highest gratification from contemplating the refined tastes, amiable disposition and modesty of the Hybrid. Although deformed, she cannot create disgust. Gotain Hall, No. 596 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MISSION CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Rector—By Mrs. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK, and several members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Dr. CHAPIN's,) Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—No. 659 Broadway—the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City; contains, in addition to more than One Thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES of the SACRED BULL (APIS) upward of Three Thousand years old, the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MENTAL ALCHEMY AND SELF CONTROL.—The celebrated Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 14th, 15th and 16th Dec. Lectures, delineations and very amusing experiments every evening. Medical Office, No. 27 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE—From the Dining-room of the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a new brown overcoat, with a velvet collar. In the pocket of said coat there was a package containing the following papers: a mortgage from Albert Crane to me for $5,000, dated Nov. 7, 1854, and two of the notes accompanying the same and bearing the same date; one for $2,500, payable in 90 days, and the other for $1,500, payable in 6 months from date, and a receipt from said Crane for the other note of $1,000; also a mortgage made by Ralph C. Smith and wife, accompanied by his bond of $4,000, dated some time towards the last of November, [illegible], in Detroit. This bond and mortgage was in blank, the names of payee and mortgagee not having been filled in. The papers were all dated in Detroit. I do hereby warn all persons against taking, or using, or buying, or negotiating any of the above described papers, as payment thereon has been stopped. W. S. DRIGGS. ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 12, 1854. N. B.—A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will return said coat and papers, or the papers without the coat.

LOST—On the 8th inst., a GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, marked J. S. H. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Ocean Bank, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.